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Soviets Counter-attack On Three Fronts

Moscow, July 6.

SOVIET troops yesterday launched three big counter-attacks—one in the north against German forces aiming at Leningrad and two farther south against the two main prongs of the German pincer movement along Napoleon's road to Moscow, through Smolensk. A Russian communiqué issued in the early hours this morning states:

German troops have been hurled back from the town of Ostrov, on the railway from Dvinsk (Duenaburg) to Leningrad. Hundreds of German tanks and masses of motorized infantry have been destroyed.

At Polotsk, 135 miles north-west of Smolensk (between Vitebsk and Dvinsk), a Soviet counter-attack has forced back German forces across the River Dvina, which they had previously succeeded in crossing and where the Germans had been developing one of their main pincer movements.

A third Russian counter-attack took place in fierce fighting around Borisov, on the River Beresina, east of Minsk.

The Soviet air force has raided the Rumanian Black Sea ports of Constanza and Sulina, as well as the Rumanian oil town of Ploesti (north of Bucharest), the Soviet communiqué adds.

Nazis Worried in Rear

Widespread activity in German-occupied territory in the rear of the German armies is reported by the official Soviet agency, Tass.

Guerilla detachments composed of men familiar with the locality, the agency states, have penetrated deep behind the enemy lines. The Germans are feverishly repairing roads and bridges destroyed during the retreat of Soviet forces and are obliged to establish thousands of guards, it is added.

The Soviet agency also says that discontent among the Rumanian population under German occupation and the Antonescu Government is beginning to take the form of an open revolt. Clashes between Rumanian patriots and German soldiers have occurred recently and armed struggles against German and Rumanian troops are developing in many Rumanian towns and villages, it is said.

The German military command has issued a special order threatening those guilty of acts of sabotage with summary execution, Tass concludes.—Reuter.

Drive Loses Momentum

London, July 6.

Military experts today cautiously estimated the German drive was losing some momentum. They said the panzer units were believed to be running behind the High Command's invasion "time table."

The advance would be further slowed down as communications lines were lengthened, it was said. Nazi advance units were reported to be 320 miles by air line from the German-Polish border into pre-war Russia, east of Minsk. They also were reported to be 60 miles into Bessarabia.

Both the Russian and German communiqués indicated that both

[United Press.

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Nazis Said Losing Influence in Reich

London, July 5.

"Only mental, moral or material weakness could account for Hitler taking the unnecessary risk of retracing his steps and attacking Russia before his westward aims were achieved," says "The Times" in an editorial article today.

"Germany is now a military dictatorship and Nazi leadership is disappearing. Dr. Ley, leader of the Labour Front, knows that he is through, Dr. Goebbels, the Nazi Propaganda Minister, has been given a chance to show co-operation with the new set up, minor Party leaders are being liquidated, and Herr Boemer, head of the Press Section of the Propaganda Ministry, disappeared three weeks ago," asserts the journal.

"After the flight of Herr Rudolf Hess, the Deputy Fuehrer, the Gestapo (German Secret Police) rounded up truckloads of men in north Berlin, many in Storm Troopers uniforms.

Discontent Among People

"Hitler has lost contact with his people," states the paper, "and sometimes it takes weeks for officials to see him on highly important matters, and then Hitler uses them as an audience to rant at. No one dares to suggest to Hitler that the people are not behind him or bring his attention to the discontent among the people.

"When Hitler speaks to cheering factory workers, he does not know that he speaks to minor Party leaders recruited from other factories, most workers having been given a holiday."

"The Times" goes on to assert that Herr Hess knew the German discontent better than anyone and wanted the British to sue for peace. Hess was sure that if Russia refused German demands, Germany would declare war and Hess feared that if Britain and the United States continued the war Germany would bog down in Russia, the paper declares.—Reuter.

Man Impaled on Fence

Honolulu, July 6.

Private Oliver Billings yesterday fell about 18 feet from a tree and was impaled on an iron spike fence enclosing the Iolani Palace.

Private Billings' chest, just right of the heart, was punctured. His condition was said not to be serious.—United Press.

R.A.F. Bombers Again Pound North France

London, July 6.

Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force, with a strong fighter escort, attacked an imporant steel works at Lille yesterday afternoon, scoring direct hits on the plant. A railway yard at Abbeville was bombed in another attack.—Reuter.

British Bomb Magdeburg

London, July 6.

Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command on Saturday struck at Magdeburg, 80 miles from Berlin, and also attacked Munster, Osnabruck, Bielefeld and Braukohlen, authoritative sources here reported.—United Press.

Week Reviewed

London, July 6.

Outstanding feature of the activity of the R.A.F., during the week ending July 4, was the extension of daylight raids to Germany itself, during which docks at Bremen and Kiel, and railway yards south of Oldenburg, were successfully bombed.

Night operations were also signally successful. Krupp's works at Essen were set ablaze on the night of July 3-4, and the Bremen industrial district and Bremerhaven also sustained heavy night attacks, the former being raided five times.

Other R.A.F. objectives were the naval base at Sylt and the seaplane base at Borkum.

Industrial Centres Attacked

Other towns attacked were Emden, Duisburg, and Cologne, all of which were raided twice; Hamburg, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Vegesack and Duesseldorf.

During the wide daylight sweeps over occupied territory the wireless station and docks at Terschelling were bombed, a patrol ship destroyed. Meville aerodrome, a power station near Lens, and railway yards in Hazebrouck were also attacked.

In onslaughts on shipping a 3,000-ton vessel was definitely sunk, an 8,000-ton vessel set fire and two ships of 3,000 and 6,000 tons believed sunk.

Docks at Cherbourg and Denhelder were both raided twice and the naval base at Brest was again attacked, bombs straddling the drydocks where three German warships are berthed.

From all these operations 77 of our aircraft are missing, with two pilots safe, while the Germans had 55 planes destroyed.

Nazis Over Britain

At least three German bombers were destroyed during raids over Britain on Friday night, when there was more enemy activity than for some time, according to the Air Ministry.

Bombs were dropped in the Midlands and south-west England. The attacks were not heavy.

A small force of German bombers also launched a short, sharp attack on a British convoy in the English Channel.

There was little air activity around Britain during the week ending at dawn on July 5. Five German planes were destroyed: one on June 20, one crashed on the coast on July 3, and three on the night of July 4. No British planes were lost.—Reuter.

Manila Chinese Consul Issued Statement

Manila, July 6.

On the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese war, the Chinese Consul-General here, Mr. C. Kwangson Young, issued a statemen, in which he said that for four years China has undergone indescribable sacrifices "to emerge as a giant force guarding the temple of the simple human right to freedom."

Mr. Young said that Chungking stands as the last fortress in the Far East "of personal freedom, national independence and Democracy."

He appealed for support for the Chinese industrial co-operative movement, asserting that shareholders of the co-operatives "will be shareholders of a free democratic world tomorrow."

Mr. Young said that 3,000 industrial co-operative units in China "have become 3,000 props which help China's war time structure stand."—United Press.

Anglo-Soviet Trade

Washington, July 6.

Britain and Russia virtually have completed an economic agreement, reliable sources here said yesterday.

Principal feature of the accord would be delivery of a considerable supply of rubber from Malaya to Russia. Shipment of a small amount of Malayan tin also was envisaged.—United Press.

London Watching Next Move By Japan in Far East

London, July 6.

THE Far Eastern situation is being watched with increasing attention in London, says Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent. Frequent Japanese Cabinet meetings, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's careful speeches, and veiled threats in Japanese newspapers against the Netherlands East Indies seem to portend an early crisis, but whether Japan, under Axis pressure or spurned by her own aims, will take the desperate plunge is still being doubted, the correspondent adds.

Diplomatic commentators of London's Sunday newspapers speculate on Japan's attitude towards Russia.

"Although it is now a fortnight since the beginning of the German attack on Russia, no more has been made by Tokyo suggesting that Japan regards herself as an ally of Germany," writes the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Observer."

"On the contrary, the only movement of Japanese forces has been southward, and the only statement of policy has been to the effect that Japan is independent, and the practical effect has been the apparently deliberate avoidance on the part of Japan of entanglement with either Russia or the United States."

Under the heading, "Japan Keeping Up Mystery," the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Sunday Times" declares Japan is outwardly temporizing. "The idea of an attack on Russia to create a diversion for Germany's benefit may be fostered as a cloak to her real intention. There are formidable Soviet forces in Siberia. Their power to fight would not necessarily be impaired by Russian reverses in Europe."

On the other hand, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Sunday Dispatch" believes that "Japan's 'secret decision, which has just been taken, is to enter the war at a moment to be agreed between Tokyo and Berlin by making an offensive in the Far East."

He writes: "The first move in the plan is a Japanese drive to Vladivostok to coincide with coming German moves in the Russian campaign. The second part of the plan is a drive to Singapore—contingent upon Germany being able to make a drive to India through Russia. The General Staffs in London and Moscow have provided for any such developments."

The Foreign Editor of "Reynolds News" says: "Japan is split on what support it shall give Germany in the war against Russia. While the pro-Axis Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, is in favour of 'action now,' he is faced with the determined opposition of a powerful group which presses for more conciliatory policy towards Britain and America, even if it means giving up of the Axis pact."

"The Times" Learning

Dangers of a Japanese drive southwards and the need for Britain to watch developments there are emphasized by the diplomatic correspondents of "The Times" and "Daily Telegraph."

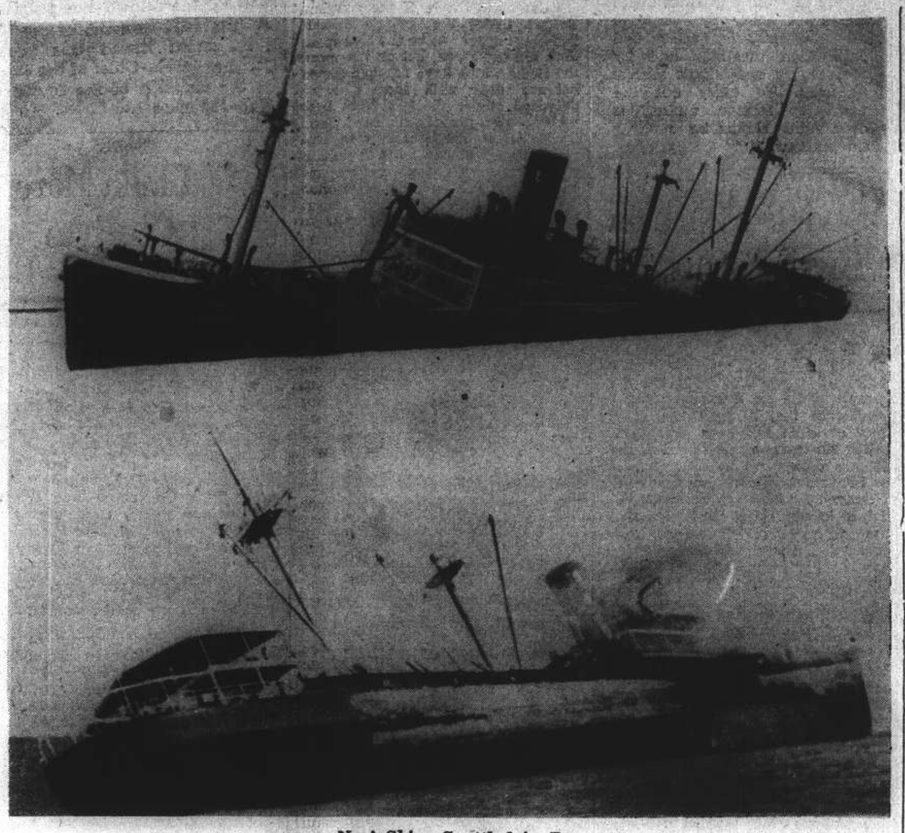
News reaching London in the past few days, says the diplomatic correspondent of "The Times," has suggested that Japan is keeping up her drive to the south and seeking air and naval bases in southern Indo-China and Thailand. Nothing is known for certain, but the speeches of Prince Konoye and Mr. Matsuoka at the beginning of the week hinted that Japan was about to make a move which would not be anti-Soviet.

The correspondent points out that Japan has the right to pass troops through northern Indo-China and has increased her influence in Indo-China and Thailand. He says that both Thailand and Indo-China have valuable harbours, particularly at Camranh, that an arc drawn from it with a radius of 75 miles cuts the Philippines. North Borneo, and Malaya, and that from the southernmost point of Thailand Singapore is only 350 miles.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that a close watch is being maintained in London on developments of Japanese policy following Germany's attack on Russia. It is recognized that Japan has considerable military forces available in Formosa, Hainan and northern Indo-China.

It is hoped in London that Japan will ponder well before taking any action bound to constitute a threat to British interest in the Far East a threat which could not be overlooked.

It seems evident, the correspondent concludes, that Germany has strongly urged Japan to return to active collaboration with the Axis, and that strong influences are at work in Tokyo aimed at securing advantages for Japan from the latest development of the war situation in Europe.—Reuter.



Nazi Ships Scuttled in Peru

The Nazi merchant ships Leipzig and Monserrate (bottom) listing heavily in the harbour of Callao, Peru, after their crews had set fire to them. Both vessels were stopped by a Peruvian cruiser when they tried to leave the port without papers, and the scuttling followed.

Italian Cruiser Sunk In Mediterranean

London, July 6.

An Italian cruiser of a some 10,000 tons and mounting eight inch guns was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by a British submarine, the Admiralty announced today. The vessel was believed to have been the Gorizio, which was completed in 1931 and mounted eight-inch guns, sixteen 3.9 inchers and twelve smaller guns.—United Press.

Japanese Optimistic Regarding China War, Says Col. Mabuchi

By Percy Whitting

"N.C.D.N." Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, July 4.

MILITARY, economic and other aspects of the Japan-China conflict at its present stage, from the Japanese point of view, are described in an article by the Army Information Bureau of the Imperial Headquarters, published in the "Shuho," a periodical issued by the Government's Board of Information. The director of the Army Information Bureau is Colonel Hayao Mabuchi, who was stationed in Shanghai for several years.

After briefly reviewing the progress of the conflict, the survey finds that Japan's military operations and economic and military blockade are having effects from which Chungking is suffering severely, but that it is necessary for Japan to increase her propaganda efforts so as to gain the mind of the Chinese masses.

The article translates to the following effect: During the fifteen or sixteen months from the outbreak of hostilities on July 7, 1937, at Lukouchiao to the Japanese capture of the Wuhan area, the large well-trained, modern armies of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek fought gallantly. Nevertheless they were severely beaten by our forces everywhere. They suffered 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 casualties and the loss of most of their aeroplanes and guns, which are essential to the operations of a modern army.

Since the Hankow campaign Gen. Chiang's forces adopted a different strategy, continued to the present day, of resisting our forces by guerrilla operations. In this their hope is to defeat Japan by exhausting her in a prolonged war.

Disregarding this project, however, we are guiding the China Incident into the reconstruction of China. This has tried severely the patience of the Chungking Government. It has come to the conclusion that it must revive its fighting strength by reorganizing its armies and win victory by positive resistance, taking advantage of any favourable turn in the international situation.

Japanese Army Strategy

To meet this plan, the Japanese army is carrying on cleaning-up operations throughout China, thus reducing the fighting strength of the Chinese. The recent great military operations in southwest Shansi can be said to have revealed the fighting power of our forces and that of the Chinese.

The enemy forces which operated in that campaign were fifteen or sixteen divisions, comprising about 200,000 men. Our forces consisted of only a few divisions, collected from various points.

With this small force, however, we surrounded the enemy on three sides, destroyed in a few days the strong fortifications which it had taken them six months to construct, and annihilated the enemy's forces. This proves that our fighting strength has increased during the present stage of the China Incident.

Therefore, despite what Chungking may do to reconstruct its armies, it will be impossible for it to regain sufficient strength to make a general attack. The enemy will be able to maintain their forces in remote districts due to the vastness of the country. But the Japanese forces will relentlessly maintain strong pressure on them, and it is obvious that the enemy will eventually be completely defeated.

The enemy's greatest suffering is caused by the vast increase of their war expenditure and the malignant inflation caused by the lack of commodities. The fapi issue was estimated at some 6,600,000,000 at the end of 1940, compared with 1,400,000,000 before the conflict started. The fapi exchange rate on the pound sterling was 1s. 2¼d. when the conflict began, but it has now fallen to about 3¼d.

Blockade of Chinese Ports

The Japanese navy's blockade of the China coast has been further intensified since last February, and Hongkong has been deprived of its former function of acting as a relay station for war supplies for Chungking. So the Hongkong dollar keeps on falling.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

Japanese Bomb Cities on Eve of War Anniversary

Chungking, July 6.

Twenty-seven Japanese aircraft heavily bombed the western suburbs of Chungking yesterday evening.—Reuter.

Kunming Factory Bombed

Kunming, July 6.

A small formation of light Japanese bombers yesterday made a dive-bombing attack on a factory in a northern suburb of Kunming. The "all-clear" signal was sounded at 2 p.m.—Reuter.

Arsenal Blown Up

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, July 5.

Smashing attacks by three waves of Japanese naval aircraft today, resulted in the complete destruction of a large newly-constructed arsenal established at Tzuchu, 10 kilometres north of Kunming, capital of Yunnan, a communiqué issued by the press section of the Japanese South China Seas Fleet revealed. All Japanese planes returned safely to their base.—Domei.

Increasing Activity

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, July 6.

Increasing activities by units of the Japanese naval air force during the past week were given special mention in a communiqué issued today by the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.

The announcement recalled that Japanese naval warplanes carried out three destructive bombardments of Chungking during the past week causing heavy damages to important military structures.

Chungking strongholds at Yaotukai and Tangtienchen were heavily bombed by Japanese naval aircraft on June 30 and July 1 respectively, according to the communiqué. It was added that enemy military vessels at Hwangmei, in southern Anhwei, also were bombed and destroyed by naval planes.—Domei.

Red Cross Nurses Saved From Torpedoed Ship

London, July 6.

Dr. John Gordon, head of the American Red Cross Harvard hospital here, yesterday announced that 15 American Red Cross nurses were rescued from the torpedoed steamer Maarsden on the Atlantic. Two nurses were missing "but we are not alarmed because in the confusion there is a possibility that they are all right," Dr. Gordon said.—United Press.

All Marines Safe

Washington, July 6.

The Navy Department announced that all 11 United States Marines aboard a recently torpedoed ship in the Atlantic were saved. The Marines were believed to have been en route to London.—United Press.

Lord Halifax May Go To London to Report

Washington, July 6.

Lord Halifax will leave for England shortly to make a report, it is learned in reliable quarters.—Reuter.

Gang of 20 Kills Russian Watchman

A particularly brutal crime, in which one Russian watchman was shot dead in cold blood and another two of his Russian colleagues were sent to hospital injured, took place at 1 o'clock yesterday morning when a gang of about 20 ruffians tried to break their way into the factory of the China Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., a British concern situated at 25 Kwong Foo Road in Chapei, near North Ferry Road.

The watchman who lost his life was reported to have been shot through the heart and died almost instantaneously. The other two Russians, who were helping to guard the premises, were severely manhandled by the marauders with the result that they were sent to the Shanghai General Hospital with scalp wounds and contusions.

It appeared that the hooligans, said to be all Chinese, tried to force their way into the factory, which was used for building railway passenger and freight cars, but they found the three Russians barring their way. The gang worked themselves into a nasty mood and brought their fire-arms into play and a score of shots were fired.

Gang Well Armed

Nearly every member of the gang was armed with some sort of implement or other and these were freely used. Greatly outnumbered, the three Russians could do little in defence and before the scuffle was over one of their number lay dead.

As the crime took place in Japanese-controlled territory, there was little that the Settlement police could do except to send for the ambulance to remove the two injured men to hospital. Owing to complications, the Russians were not taken to hospital before 11 o'clock, but fortunately their injuries were not of a serious nature.

Although two torchlights and two pairs of shoes were reported to have been stolen, the theory that robbery was the motive was generally scouted as the size of the gang was unusually large for an ordinary armed crime. The pack of "toughs" made good their getaway and up to late last night there was no report of any arrests.

At the time of the affray, two of the watchmen were in uniform—both of these were injured. The man who was killed was dressed in civilian clothes. All of them were in the employ of the China Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., which has its head office on Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Afghanistan to Stay Strictly Neutral

Kabul, July 6.

Afghanistan's decision to remain completely neutral in the present was emphasized by the King, Al Mutawakkil-Ala-Allah Mohammed Zahir Shah, when he opened the second annual session of the Afghan parliament.

Afghanistan, he said, was pursuing a policy of complete neutrality and hoped to maintain cordial political and economic relations with the belligerent powers, simultaneously safeguarding her own rights and interests.

Afghanistan, the King stated, had always followed an independent policy which was inspired by a desire to safeguard her national interests and rights and to help the establishment of world peace by co-operation with others.

The King urged the deputies as representatives of the nation to make adequate preparations to meet any eventuality that might arise.—Reuter.

Armistice in Syria Believed Near

London, July 6.

ALLIED forces have crossed the River Damour, ten miles south of Beirut, and occupied Rharif, seven miles north-west of Jezzine, while a column from Palmyra, in northern Syria, is now on its way to Homs, according to a message from Jerusalem. The Royal Air Force bombed Vichy aerodromes and shipping at Tripoli and Beirut, it is officially announced in Cairo. British 'planes again bombed Benghazi, in Libya, and scattered a large formation of Italian fighters over Malta.—Reuter.

Cairo, July 6.

Local progress on all Syrian fronts is recorded in a communique issued from British General Headquarters here.

In the Jimma area of Abyssinia, 15,000 prisoners, 12,000 of whom are Italians, have been captured since June 21.—Reuter.

Vichy Troops Said Disintegrating

Ankara, July 6.

Authoritative neutral sources here today reported that discipline of Vichy troops in Syria, was disintegrating.

Senegalese and Annamese troops in Beirut were said to be completely out of control.

Many authoritative sources believed an armistice between Vichy and Anglo-de Gaullist forces was imminent.—United Press.

"Pre-armistice" Stage

New York, July 6.

The National Broadcasting Company's correspondent in Ankara, quoting reliable diplomatic sources yesterday, reported that Britain and France have reached a "pre-armistice stage" and are now exchanging views regarding the termination of the Syrian war. It was understood that a certain great neutral power has offered its good offices to mediate in the dispute.—Domei.

Threat to Aleppo

Jerusalem, July 6.

A direct threat to Aleppo from three directions emerges as a result of the latest Allied operations.

The threat comes from the south, where the Allies are consolidating their position at Nebek prior to a fresh thrust; from the south-east from Dier ez Zor, which has direct road communication with Aleppo; and from the east, where another Allied column has captured Tel Kotchek, border town in north-east Syria where the Istanbul-Baghdad Railway enters Iraq.

The military spokesman here pointed out that the captured town was an important strategic centre, being the headquarters of the Vichy French middle Euphrates command and also an important supply centre, through which produce from the fertile Jezeirah area in north-west Syria passes for distribution to towns.

On the road to Beirut the Allies are reported to have reached Jezzine, which is due east of the main position on the coast, thus protecting the right flank.

Meanwhile patrols north of Heret have failed to locate Vichy forces, who apparently have withdrawn.

The fall of three strong Vichy centres in rapid succession, well-informed circles think, foreshadows accelerated Allied penetration coupled with diminishing Vichy resistance.—Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6 *)

Enemy Near East Plane Losses High

London, July 6.

While the number of enemy planes destroyed in Middle East operations during the past week—39—is not so high as recently, British losses are more than proportionately light, only six of our planes failing to return, states a special commentary reviewing R.A.F. operations in the Middle East during the week ending July 3.

In routine attacks on the North African coast, Tripoli and Benghazi were each raided six times. During the attack on Tripoli on June 30 several enemy vessels were hit, while another vessel of about 20,000 tons was severely damaged. British planes afterwards machine-gunned disembarked troops, and seaplanes on the water.

At Gazala, on the night of July 1/2, four fires were started, which developed into one great conflagration visible 70 miles away.

The R.A.F. and the R.A.A.F. gave valuable air support to the Allied advance in Syria. Aerodromes at Aleppo, Baalbeck, Rayak, Palmyra, Nas Rulla and Deir Ez Sor were repeatedly bombed, as were also docks and shipping at Beirut.

Above and approaching Malta eight Italian machines were brought down entirely without loss to British squadrons.—Reuter.

Democratic Unity Urged by Sassoon

Manila, July 6.

Sir Victor Sassoon, well-known Shanghai banker, interviewed here upon arrival here by Clipper from America, told the press that the great need today is united action by the Democracies, first to insure a military victory and thereafter concerted economic action.

He rejected the system of New Orders under the leadership of a single state and urged instead that a representative body of Democracies assemble for discussion on the solution of common problems.

"The present war is not concerned with race or religion, but is a struggle between Democracy and Totalitarianism," Sir Victor asserted.—Reuter.

Arrives in Hongkong

Hongkong, July 6.

Sir Victor Sassoon, noted British financier, arrived here this afternoon from Manila by air amid a torrential downpour. After a short stay in Hongkong, Sir Victor is expected to go to Chungking.—Domei.

"Wait And See" Policy for Japan Said Likely

Tokyo, July 6.

WHILE rumours are still rife all over the capital as to the decision on policy taken at the Imperial Conference on July 2, seasoned Japanese observers assert that the Conference could only have decided to await further international developments, without engaging Japan's forces in any military or naval action before sufficient time has passed for a good idea to be formed of the outcome of the German-Soviet war.

For the man in the street, however, the Conference must have either decided to move northward with Vladivostok as the main objective, or resume the southward drive interrupted following the establishment of Japanese bases in Tonkin.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that secrecy has been well-observed.

Several Plans?

Japanese observers do not consider it unlikely that imperial sanction was granted not to a single decision, but to several interchangeable action plans, between which the Supreme Command will choose at the last minute according to prevailing circumstances.

Never has Japan during the past few years been tempted by so many opportunities, nor have so many conflicting currents of opinion been formed at one time.

The main question for her at present is whether to act or to wait. There is no doubt that should Japanese public opinion be asked to choose between the two, it would favour a temporary respite well won after the ten years of effort which it was furnished.

Cannot Stay Motionless

On the other hand, there is no responsible Japanese who is not aware that in face of the universal upheaval his country cannot remain motionless and that, whether she wants to or not, Japan is irresistibly drawn into the whirlpool of action.

This again raises the question of whether she will move northward or southward. There are arguments in favour of both, for never has Japan had such a golden opportunity to thwart "the dagger pointed at her heart" that Vladivostok is, nor has she ever had a better chance to resume her southward drive, now that the German-Soviet war has removed the threat which has hung over Manchoukuo's borders for the past few years.

However, should instinct weigh over logic the northward drive would prove the choice. Ever since Sunday, June 22, the day of the outbreak of the Soviet-German war, all Japanese eyes have been turned to the north. Public opinion is reminded of Japan's victory over Russia in 1905. At the same time, there springs to mind the ever-present idea that the task of the victors of 1905 has never been completed.

Enthusiasm for North

In other words, a northward thrust would rouse the enthusiasm of the whole Japanese people, a southward drive would do nothing to remove the veil of apathy which has surrounded the Japanese for the past three years.

Japan's leaders, however, are not so sanguine. They believe that Soviet Russia may prove a hard nut to crack for the Reich. Even should the Red Army suddenly collapse, there is always the possibility of continued resistance in the vast expanse of Siberia. Another fact likely to act as a damper to any hot-headed decisions is that there are still 40 Soviet divisions massed along the borders of Manchoukuo, none of them having been transferred to the west.

To attack Russia despite all these factors would necessitate a huge number of reserve troops and, according to all accounts, Japan would not be able to muster a sufficient number of reserves without withdrawing part of her armies now fighting in China.

U.S. Feared

Last but not least is Japan's fear of a move by the United States. Her leaders are convinced that Washington is deeply interested in the fate of Vladivostok, the port through which American aid to the Russians would be shipped, as long as Moscow can resist the Germans, but that this interest would be lost altogether the day Soviet Russia collapses.

Thus, the Japanese Government will probably do nothing against Russia until there are signs of her collapse. Neither is Japan likely to start a southward drive in the meantime, for fear that a sudden development in the Soviet-German war might catch her unawares just at a time when it would be too late for her to turn back.—Havas Telemondial.

Danger of Vichy Allowing Axis to Use French Fleet

New York, July 6.

THE United States and Great Britain are fearful that the "collaboration" agreement between France and Germany will give the latter free use of all French colonial territory for military operations, writes Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, United Press Naval Critic. This, of course, would give the Nazis access to Dakar, the Senegalese port on the west coast of Africa, which is only 1,600 miles from the nearest point in South America—a matter of vital interest to the government in Washington—and would make much more difficult the position of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

German occupation of the French colonies would result in clashes between the Royal Air Force and the Luftwaffe over these territories and these might lead to naval clashes between the French Navy and the British Fleet under Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham.

The Admiral, so far, has been able to hold control of the Mediterranean, but there might be a different story to tell if the French warships there—two battleships, one aircraft carrier, 14 cruisers, 53 destroyers and 60 submarines—were added to he Italian Fleet of six battleships, 15 cruisers, 60 destroyers and 80 submarines. This would constitute a real force that might consider itself strong enough to take the offensive against the British Fleet.

British Force

Admiral Cunningham cannot have in the Mediterranean a naval force larger than seven battleships, two battlecruisers, two aircraft carriers, 15 cruisers, 50 destroyers and 30 submarines. If the French ships were used, the combined Axis force which could be thrown against the British Fleet would consist of eight battleships, one aircraft carrier, 29 cruisers, 113 destroyers and 140 submarines. In addition there would be more than 100 motor torpedo boats which, in the waters of the Aegean, would be most formidable against British warships seeking to contest the control of that island-congested sea.

There have been reports of damage to Italian battleships, but sufficient time has elapsed for repairs and in consequence the Italians are credited with all six of their battleships.

Naval Action Expected

If it appears that the French Fleet is to become available to the Axis, we may expect Admiral Cunningham to initiate naval actions aimed at destroying or crippling effectively the French ships before they can be put into effective use alongside the Italian Fleet. There is a possibility, of course, that some of the French Fleet personnel might not be willing to follow a Vichy order to fight for the Axis, but they could and would be replaced by German seamen.

The United States naturally is concerned deeply over the effect of "collaboration" on French possessions in the Western Hemisphere and on Dakar. Administration officials fear that the African port might be used by the Nazis for a jumping-off place to South America, and there have been recent demands in congress that Britain and the United States seize Dakar.

Such a move would be an act of war and the fortified port and French warships there would resist. There is no question that Dakar could be seized if a large enough force were used, but it is a long way from American naval bases on the western side of the Atlantic. United States forces would have to seize an advance base in the Cape Verde Islands in order to operate against Dakar. Those islands are 3,000 miles from the east coast of the United States and almost as far from the West Indies.

Major Effort

Seizure of Dakar would constitute for the U.S. Atlantic Fleet almost a major effort at a time when Britain needs full American support to win the battle of the Atlantic, a much more important battle to win than that of Dakar.

However, if Germany should move into the Azores Islands, that would constitute a real menace to America and one that would have to be met. The Azores in German possession would be as formidable a jumping-off place for aggression against the east coast of the United States as the Hawaiian Islands would be against our west coast, if they should happen to fall into the hands of Japan.

If Franco-German "collaboration" should mean German use of the French colonies and Fleet, there would be no doubt of United States occupation of the island of Martinique, because of its nearness to the Panama Canal. It would be a mandatory measure. The French warships there, the 100 American aeroplanes sold to France that may not have suffered too seriously from exposure to the elements, and the U.S. $250,000,000 in gold sequestered there could not be permitted to get into German hands. The gold could easily be taken to Germany in submarines.—United Press.

*Japan Optimistic Over China War

(Continued from page 1)

The commodity shortage at Chungking has become acute. Taking the prices prevalent there at the start of the conflict as 100, the provisions price index at the end of 1940 had reached 960, and that of clothing had climbed to 1,270. Prices have recently been further inflated. Price advances precede the fall of the fapi exchange rate, showing that the final inflation period has been entered.

The only thing that is saving the Chungking Government from financial ruin is the aid from Britain and the United States. Loans and credits advanced by them to China since the conflict began total some $10,400,000,000. This money has been applied to the purchase of war supplies and construction materials, and to stabilization of the fapi.

Chungking today can get material solely by the Burma route. So the Chungking authorities spend much effort on trying to maintain and improve this road, but our planes are frequently bombing it, interfering with its transportation capacity.

Nanking Reserve Bank

The new Kuomintang government at Nanking established the Central Reserve Bank last January, and proceeded to issue new fapi notes. Chungking, despite its reliance on its Anglo-American friends, is in a bad way, but the new Nanking fapi are successfully circulating. Our economic blockade of the Chungking Government is just beginning to achieve its real effects. The more we intensify it, the nearer it brings the fall of our enemy.

Meantime, Japan is fighting a severe economic war with Britain and the United States. Therefore it will be a big factor in our economic blockade of Chungking for Japan to change from the economic system of dependence on Britain and the United States to the system of east Asian self-sufficiency.

The China conflict is, in one sense, a war of anti-Japanese thought, with dependence on Britain and the United States and co-operation with Communism, against East Asian friendship and anti-Communism.

Our enemy proclaims that Japan is imperialistic, that Wang Ching-wei is a traitor, economic co-operation is an intrigue. Japan is being exhausted by the protracted warfare, and that the international situation is turning against Japan.

Propaganda Shown False

The facts of today prove that all this propaganda is false. But the Chinese troops and people in the interior believe in this Chungking propaganda, as they are cut off from the outside world. Therefore we keenly feel the need of strengthening our propaganda.

In waging this thought war, Japan has the great advantage of her objective being based on the spirit of international brotherhood. Our true intention is to help the world to be a family, in which all will be on friendly terms. We use the sword against only those who refuse to recognize this, or resist our efforts. Our thought war, based on justice, is gaining results everywhere.

For us to reach the minds of the Chinese people is a greater matter than questions of thought or opinion. In this connection, China may be divided into three categories: (1) old China, with Chungking as its centre, which is resisting Japan; (2) interior China, which believes itself at one with the democratic, moneyed nations, Britain and America; and (3) new China, centring round Nanking, which is organizing itself for peace and against communism.

The future leadership of China will be decided by which of these three will bring happiness to the Chinese people. Japanese troops are welcomed everywhere by the Chinese public, but it will take time for our ideals to be fully understood by the vast masses of China.

The world situation changes daily, amid which Japan's international position is advancing. While the anti-Japanese forces in China have been pressed back to remote areas, the China conflict has built up the general wartime structure in Japan and heightened our position in the world.

Japanese Position Heightened

The China conflict has never been such a war as to exhaust Japan. Some people see only the retrenchment side of the daily life of the Japanese, and thereby arrive at the notion that the China conflict is exhausting our national strength.

The fact is, however, that our productivity is constantly increasing, and our army and navy are expanding. And we must still further make manifest the Japanese spirit of serving our country, surmounting all obstacles and difficulties.

Police Prepared Today On War Anniversary

Stringent precautions will be taken by both the Settlement and Concession police in order to prevent possible acts of terrorism today on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Preventive measures were taken early yesterday morning but these will be greatly tightened up today.

The number of search parties was increased on all roads; barbed wire barricades were conveyed to strategic street corners early yesterday and at the arrival of curfew hour, they were placed into position. Meanwhile, the entire police force in the Settlement and Concession are on stand-by duty in readiness for any outbreaks.

Quiet Celebration Today Urged

The leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai yesterday urged Chinese residents here to commemorate the Fourth Anniversary of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities today by stopping all amusements, games and celebration meetings and by observing a one-minute silence at noon. To carry out the wishes of foreign authorities here there should be nothing ostentatious, it was urged.

*Soviets Attack on Three Fronts

(Continued from page 1)

sides had suffered major casualties.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler was said to have hurled eight panzer divisions of about 80,000 men into the first assault, while the Russians expressed confidence that at least five of the Nazi divisions had been destroyed.

The Russians were believed to have thrown eight—and possibly as many as 20—armoured divisions against the Germans. The Soviets also continued to assert that their main striking forces have not yet been engaged. The principal Russian weakness was considered to be communications lines.

Nazis Hurled Back

German panzer units smashed into massed Russian divisions near Ostrov on the Latvian-Russian frontier early today and were hurled back with heavy losses, the Moscow radio said this morning. Ostrov is about midway on a line between Dvinsk and Leningrad and is just over the border in Russia.

The radio quoted an official communiqué which described bitter engagements and insisted Germans were repulsed on all fronts.

The Ostrov, Polotsk, Lepel, Borisov, Bobruisk and Tarnopol areas—sectors scattered along nearly the entire 1,500 mile front—were scenes of hot engagements, said the communiqué.

Many Tanks Destroyed

"During last night violent fighting developed in the Ostrov, Polotsk, Lepel, Borisov, Bobruisk and Tarnopol areas," said the communiqué, with participation of large mechanized and motorized units. The morning of July 6 the enemy began an offensive against our troops in the Ostrov area. Enemy units, however, were thrown back.

"One hundred and forty enemy tanks were destroyed as well as a considerable number of enemy motorized troops," said the communiqué.

"In the area of Polotsk the enemy attempted to cross the river Dvina. Our troops launched an energetic counter-attack and the enemy was thrown back to the opposite bank.

"In the Lepel area our troops stubbornly defended every line of defence against large masses of enemy motorized troops.

"In the Borisov sector there was violent fighting....Our troops counter-attacked. Heavy blows were delivered by our tanks. The air force inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in the Bobruisk sector.

All Attacks Halted

"All renewed enemy attacks were halted. Sixty enemy tanks were destroyed."

"As the result of heavy losses inflicted on the enemy in this sector already, enemy pressure has considerably weakened," the communiqué said.

"In the Tarnopol sector," said the communiqué, "the advance of large enemy motorized forces was held up by stubborn resistance of our troops."

The communiqué also said that Russian planes bombed Constanza, Sulina and Ploesti.—United Press.

THE CINEMA

"Knute Rockne-All-American"

Knute Rockne .....Pat O'Brien
Bonnie Skiles Rockne .....Gale Page
George Gipp .....Ronald Reagan
Father John Callahan c.s.c. .....Donald Crisp
Father Julius Nieuwland .....Albert Basserman
Doctor .....Henry O'Neill
Gus Borian .....Owen Davis, Jnr.

Spectacular drama combined with an appealing romance form the keynotes of the fine film biography "Knute Rockne—All American" now showing at the Grand Theatre. The picture tells the dynamic sorry of the famous Notre Dame football coach from his early childhood in Norway to his tragic and untimely death. Pat O'Brien, starred as "Rock", turns in one of the finest performances of his whole career and gives a portrayal that will live long in the memories of all who see this great saga. Every mannerism of the famous football mentor, no matter how small, has been faithfully captured, so much so that "Knute" himself seems to live on the screen. Gale Page gives a sympathetic rendering of Rockne's wife—the woman who understood him and encouraged him when he most needed encouragement. A third outstanding screen portrayal is Ronald Reagan's performance as George Gipp, another immortal whose story in this film will touch the hearts of even the most hardened. It is a vigorous, full-blooded picture in which action and drama are nicely blended, telling simply and sincerely the tale of a great man. The commonsense philosophy he inspired and his ability to take victory and defeat in his stride are woven into a well-balanced narrative to make a striking picture that will serve as an inspiration to old and young alike.—G.R.B.

Britain Will Not Treat With Hitler

London, July 6.

"We are not in any circumstances prepared to negotiate with Hitler at any time or on any subject." declared Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, addressing a great open-air meeting at Leeds.

"We shall intensify our war effort." he added, "until Hitler and all he stands for is utterly destroyed. There is no room on the earth's surface for Hitler's way of life and ours.

"We shall do our utmost to help Russia and anyone who fights Hitler. We will continue to build up our air power until it dominates that of Germany over every battlefield. Nothing less can satisfy us.

"Britain," Mr. Eden concluded, "has but one aim,—to break the power of the tyrant, Hitler, so that nations may be free to work together to build a saner and happier world in security and peace."—Reuter.

George Stevens, who directed and produced "Penny Serenade" with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant for Columbia, found a way to surmount one of Hollywood's most recurring headaches; namely a means of getting over the passage of time in a screen story without resorting to calenders, newspaper datelines, clocks and hour glasses. The story of "Penny Serenade" covers approximately ten years and Stevens denotes the gradual passing of the years with the popular music hits of the day and the dances that were in vogue.

Letters Reveal British Fortitude Still Unshaken

Tales of fortitude of the people in Britain under the relentless Nazi bombings appear to be the rule rather than the exception, but on the whole, the items which have reached Shanghai are dealt with from a rather detached angle. Letters from home undoubtedly provide those intimate details which are necessary to complete the picture of what is actually happening. Such letters have recently been received by the Rev. P. C. Matthews, headmaster of the Cathedral School for Boys.

Extracts from these letters reveal that the Britons have accepted *en masse* the motto of "grin and bear it." The fury of the German air attacks does not seem to have affected the bull-dog spirit of those at home, this is apparent from what is written in the letters and what is written between the lines.

Interesting extracts follow:—

Prices Soared

From a school in the North Midlands (April 25):—

"Prices have soared in every shape and form, also wages, so it is most difficult to get labour here, as the wages paid in the factories are far in excess of anywhere else, and all the young people flock to them and are easily taken on.... I only wish the invasion of England would be attempted, as I think that would be the end of Hitler. We get some rough nights here, with the planes going over in waves to Coventry and Sheffield; we have anti-aircraft guns at...., and when they are firing, it shakes our windows. Up to now they have not bombed this town, but have visited both Sawley and Beeston, and of course Derby and Nottingham ....The catering is now a very difficult problem, but the boys are very good and do not grumble. At the moment religion seems to take second place, and revenge first. I fear we are far too considerate to Germany. My opinion is that we ought to treat them in just the same way as they do us....Our King and Queen are marvellous, and, if possible, are more loved than ever before."

Narrow Escapes

From a village close to Canterbury (April 14):—

"A huge bomb was dropped on the Recreation Ground; and a land mine fell in the woods on the outskirts of the parish, which caused tremendous vibration, and brought ceilings down. Nine time-bombs have been dropped in the village, but again no damage, as they fell on marshy ground. We get air raid warnings every day, sometimes six or seven, and we constantly have enemy aircraft overhead; our own big guns shooting into France make a great noise, as do their big guns shooting back. Last week bombs were dropped in the next village, a mile away, but they fell in a field. As to the danger of invasion, we are not worrying about that, as, although Hitler may try, he will not succeed. We are so very much stronger than we were in June. The Vicar of St. James' Dover has been appointed curate-in-charge for the duration, but he is still vicar of what is left of his Dover parish; his church and vicarage are unusable, and what is left of the population live in caves! Last night we had 75 enemy bombers over our village on their way to London, and had bombs dropping all round us, but none has been killed in this village."

From another letter:—

"At Wellington College, the boys sleep in the under-ground shelters every night."

Surgery Blown In

From another letter (April 14):—

"J., in Herne Hill, has quite his usual allowance of bombs, but so far has come through all right. One morning he went down to his surgery (quarter of an hour away) and found the front all gone. He sat for the next few days in the open air, examining tongues, punching tummies and listening to lungs—all to the great entertainment of passers-by. As he remarked, at any rate the patients could not complain of the surgery being stuffy. An old gentleman who lived opposite the surgery spent the night in a shelter, and next morning, emerged to find that his house had disappeared. However, he came across later in the morning and J. expected a long tale of woe. All he said was that he would be obliged if his ear could be syringed; he had a "bomb ear," I suppose. All his property left in the world was a bible, which he took into his shelter every night; it was given to him when he had completed fifty years as leader of a bible class."

*Taku Tug & Lighter Co. Sale Reported

Tientsin, July 6.

The future of British and foreign trade in North China is affected by the reported sale of the Taku Tug & Lighter Company's fleet, thereby relinquishing the major portion of the port's lighterage from British control.

Various companies, particularly oil importers, are placed in absolute dependency upon the goodwill of the new owners for continued existence.

Directors of the Taku Tug & Lighter Company are reporting the sale of "certain assets" at an Extraordinary Meeting of shareholders next Thursday.—Reuter.

Chinese Found Shot In Market Place

The police of the Sinza Road Station were presented with a mysterious murder yesterday evening when they discovered the body of a fairly well dressed Chinese in the Shanhaikwan Road Market. The man had been shot in the back and was declared to be dead when the ambulance brought him to hospital. The victim was first discovered by a Chinese police constable at 9.20 p.m. Up to last night no clue could be found as to the identity of the man and his description was circulated to all stations.

Japanese C.-in-C. Says Fate Of Asia in Balance

Nanking, July 6.

THAT the fate of the peoples of East Asia depends solely upon the final outcome of the China Affair was sharply stressed in a statement issued this evening by General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Speaking to the Japanese nation, General Hata asserted that the nations of the world, whether they have taken up arms or not, have been sucked into the giant whirlpool of war, and that the nations are now divided into those which seek the establishment of a New Order, and those which oppose it.

Link in Turmoil

"The China Affair," the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China declared, "now definitely constitutes a link in the turmoil which has engulfed the world, and the future prosperity of the peoples of East Asia hangs solely upon the outcome of the China Affair."

Stressing the importance of Japan's mission, General Hata paid high tribute to the high *moral* of the Japanese officers and men on the China front, despite increasing hardships and the prolongation of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

General Hata went on to point out that the firm conviction held by the officers and men of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China of the true significance of the China conflict, may be attributed in main to the Grace of the Imperial Throne, but in a lesser part to the solid unity of the Japanese people on the home front.

Warning on Moral

The Commander-in-Chief voiced the hope that the people of Japan will continue to bear in mind, that one word, or one action, of the people on the home front greatly affects the *moral* of the Japanese officers and men on the fighting fronts.

Passing on to the first state visit to Japan made recently by Mr Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, General Hata freely predicted that the Nanking Government under Mr. Wang would make rapid strides, parallel with the progress of Japanese mopping-up campaigns on various China fronts.

General Hata also expressed the conviction that a consolidation of the Nanking Government will lead to the complete downfall of the Chungking regime. He added that the wartime system of the Chungking administration is on the verge of collapse, owing to financial pressure and the marked decline of the resistance capacity of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

No Waiting on Chance

Faced with a continuation of Chungking's policy of armed resistance by clinging to the assistance of third-party Powers, Japan is compelled to proceed with her established policy for final settlement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

"It should be clearly disproved that we expect to depend upon a favourable turn of the international situation for final disposal of the China Affair," General Hata declared in conclusion, adding, "The China Affair should be solved by the unanimous efforts of the whole nation in a positive manner."—Domei.

Nazis Claim More Soviet Captives

London, July 6.

German forces have reached the Dnieper and are pursuing the enemy in the Baltic countries, according to a German communiqué.

Hungarian forces are stated to have captured Kolomyja and Stanislawow, between Lwow and Cernowitz.—Reuter.

52,000 Russians Surrender

Berlin, July 6.

The High Command, in a special communiqué today, announced that an additional 52,000 Soviet soldiers went over to the German side yesterday under pressure of the German encirclement west of Minsk.

Entire Army Said Smashed

One entire Soviet army in the Baltic area has been completely smashed by German forces, reliable sources here said last night.

Several mixed Red divisions, including infantry and armoured brigades, were completely annihilated, said the report.

As the Russo-German war entered its third week today, the latest military reports indicated the Germans hoped to cross the Dnieper river shortly and pierce the Stalin line.

Stalin Line Minimized

Experts continued to maintain that the Stalin line will not be able to stem the German advance, thus clearing the way for motorized units and infantry following the panzer spearhead.

Observers recalled that on Friday night informed sources stated that the High Command in the next few days probably would announce advances deep into enemy territory.

Nazi panzer units were prepared to attempt to smash the Stalin line, the last artificial barrier on the route to Moscow—330 miles distant, said military experts.

River As Moat

Authorities said that the Stalin line was vulnerable, like the Maginot and Metaxas lines. The Dnieper river forms a sort of "moat" resembling the Rhine front line. Hence any German success at crossing the Dnieper would not mean that Stalin line fortifications, consisting of bunkers and pill boxes to considerable depths, had been breached.

However, military experts here claimed that the battles of Bialystock, Lemberg and the Baltic states destroyed the flower of the Russian army.

Well informed sources believed that Sunday would see a series of special High Command announcements, fanfared as usual by all radios throughout the Reich.

Commentators continued to call attention to the important role the Luftwaffe was playing. The Luftwaffe has eliminated the possibility of an orderly Russian retreat, it was said. At least 10,000 Russians will either be forced to capitulate or suffer destruction in the next few days, well-informed sources also said.—United Press.

Canidrome Results

1—800 yd. flat.—1, Princeton; 2, Nagasaki
Also ran:—Harvard, Mad Plume, Talisman, Pearl's Fancy.
1½ length.—Time, 19.19.
Win, $22.60. Forecast 3-6 Div. $49.30.
Place, 1st $9.60; 2nd $8.50.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Shenkoland II; 2, Mad Dale.
Also ran:—Shanghai Shroff, Nanette, Mixed Ginger, Victory II.
2 lengths.—Time, 18.69.
Win, $24.80. Forecast 4-1 Div. $126.90.
Place, 1st $17.00; 2nd $15.40.
Double Event ½ 3-4 Div. $57.40.

3—300 yd. flat.—1, Jorrock's Best; 2, Drifting Snow.
Also ran:—Wilful Bill, Speed Cop, Sance Mantarde, Maggie.
2 lengths.—Time, 18.08.
Win, $40.90. Forecast 3-2 Div. $151.60.
Place, 1st $16.30; 2nd $8.40.
Double Event 2/3 4-3 Div. $76.20.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Mon Amour; 2, Dauntless Question.
Also ran:—Open Blade, Yacht Club, Coy Nick, Don't Fool.
4 lengths.—Time, 27.42.
Win, $11.30. Forecast 3-6 Div. $91.00.
Place, 1st $7.50; 2nd $13.80.
Double Event 3/4 3-3 Div. $64.10.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Mixed Guard; 2, Adam's Choice.
Also ran:—Lorelei, Major, Grey Meg, Scotch Buddy.
1 length.—Time, 30.85.
Win, $29.00. Forecast 4-6 Div. $123.10.
Place, 1st $15.40; 2nd $11.60.
Double Event 4/5 3-4 Div. $31.30.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Swance; 2, Stormy Petrel.
Also ran:—Erin Beau, Fishing Spree, Beaconsfield, Bonne Paye.
2½ lengths.—Time, 30.76.
Win, $33.60. Forecast 1-3 Div. $182.30.
Place, 1st $12.50; 2nd $12.20.
Double Event 5/6 4-1 Div. $63.50.

7—300 yd. flat.—1, Golden Angelo; 2, Moody Mask.
Also ran:—Open Beach, Matador, Lone Plume, Federal Agent.
1 length.—Time, 30.82.
Win, $42.30. Forecast 5-1 Div. $101.10.
Place, 1st $12.40; 2nd $8.10.
Double Event 6/7 1-5 Div. $173.20.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Madermoiselle; 2, Captain Charming.
Also ran:—Feeling Fine, Tinker, Cordon Violet, Royal Navy.
A Neck.—Time, 30.47.
Win, $16.90. Forecast 1-6 Div. $111.10.
Place, 1st $9.60; 2nd $12.20.
Double Event 7/8 5-1 Div. $94.30.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Grand Senate; 2, Dover Cliffs.
Also ran:—Cabotin, French Brew, Cute Vagabond, Woodstock Warrior.
2 lengths.—Time, 29.84.
Win, $14.60. Forecast 1-5 Div. $51.50.
Place 1st $7.60; 2nd $8.40.
Double Event 8/9 1-1 Div. $30.90.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Fair Evening; 2, Coastal Patrol.
Also ran:—Fishing Sport, Home Polka, Sauce Mayonnaise, Sea Scape.
4 lengths.—Time, 29.70.
Win, $12.80. Forecast 4-3 Div. $70.30.
Place, 1st $8.60; 2nd $16.10.
Double Event 9/10 1-4 Div $18.50.

11—309 yd. flat.—1, Fair Entry; 2, Scotch Bobbie.
Also ran:—Chihli Blue Arrow, Scotch Broth, Royal Rebel, Dingle Reverie.
Short Head.—Time, 29.76.
Win, $34.90. Forecast 5-4 Div. $85.50.
Place, 1st $14.10; 2nd $11.50.
Double Event 10/11 4-5 Div. $44.30.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, True Patience; 2, Grand Society.
Also ran:—Village Attorney, Colonel Jonah, Alton Arab, Sauce Mironton.
1½ length.—Time, 29.43.
Win, $18.20. Forecast 4-3 Div. $48.20.
Place, 1st $11.80; 2nd $10.20.
Double Event 11/12 5-4 Div. $45.80.

Independence Day Accident Toll

New York, July 6.

Three hundred and eighteen people lost their lives as a result of accidents in the two-day Independence Day holiday in the United States.—Reuter.

Malaya Chinese Send Message to Gen. Chiang

Singapore, July 6.

Chinese in Malaya are observing tomorrow's anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities on a wide scale.

Contributions towards the Chinese relief fund continue to pour in. Newspapers, including English, are issuing special editions for the occasion.

A campaign for signatures paying tribute to General Chiang Kai-shek, under the auspices of the "Nanyang siang pau" in Singapore, has exceeded 150,000, including 1,000 foreign names. The signatures are being submitted by mail to Chungking.

Oversea Chinese are not deceived by Japanese declarations of "sincere friendship," declared Dr Lim Boon-keng, broadcasting from Singapore, on behalf of oversea Chinese in Malaya, a message to Chungking.

Willing For Sacrifice

"Oversea Chinese," he said, "are very sad and horrified when they think of the terrible disasters and holocausts of human lives in the invaded territories of their fatherland. Consequently, men, women and even children feel it their duty to make the utmost sacrifices in order to contribute for help and comfort of the victims of war."

Chinese throughout Malaya and elsewhere abroad, Dr. Lim Boon-keng added, had the greatest confidence that their compatriots at home would never think of any compromise until victory was achieved, because they know that the nation was fighting in defence of righteousness and democratic freedom.—Reuter.

India Confident in Troops, Defences

Lahore, July 6.

An assertion that Punjabi soldiers had proved in the battles at Keren (Eritrea) and in Libya that they could match any body of soldiers, was made by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, premier of the Punjab, who said he was confident, and military experts agreed with him, that Indian defences on the North-West frontier were quite strong and adequate to prevent an attack by land forces.

Arming of Indian defences with modern weapons was proceeding rapidly, while tanks and aeroplanes were being built in India, the premier revealed.

He hoped that the Allies would be able to take the offensive next year and turn out the Nazis from the countries they had conquered.

Sir Sikander stated that in his province the government had completed an internal security scheme providing mobile police troops. There was hardly any point in the province where the authorities could not strike effectively against organized violence within a short time.—Reuter.

*Syrian Armistice Believed Near

(Continued from page 1)

End in Abyssinia

Cairo, July 6.

With the East African campaign virtually at an end, it is stated here that in six months British forces have conquered twice as much territory held by a modern army as the Italians acquired in 1935 from unorganised ill-equipped forces.

This, it is added, could not have been achieved without a resurgence of spirit among Abyssinians who, unbowed by five years of Italian rule, rose to help the British forces to give them freedom.

Their first ambition was achieved three months ago, when five years to the day after losing his throne the Negus remounted it. Since the entry of South Africans and patriots into Addis Ababa, hard and unremitting fighting has been in progress throughout the south-west of Addis Ababa.

With Indians thrusting southward from Eritrea, the Italians were forced to fall back on mountain fastnesses, in which the Italians hoped to carry out German instructions relayed by Rome that the Italians should hold out at any cost to prevent General Wavell using East African forces to reinforce other theatres of war.—Reuter.

From the field of the Broadway drama come two Gertrude Lawrence smash-hit vehicles, "Skylark," now in production with Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland, and "Lady in the Dark," recently purchased for the record price of $185,000, by Paramount. The Clare Boothe satiric comedy stage success, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," which won consistent laughs for nearly 300 New York performances, now is before the cameras with Mary Martin, Doh Ameche and Oscar levant adding music to the mirth.

Japan to Observe War Outbreak

Tokyo, July 6.

When sirens sound at noon tomorrow marking the fourth anniversary of the China Incident, the entire nation will stand still in a moment's silence to honour the 109,000 men who died on the Asiatic continent in the four-year old struggle.

The day will be observed solemnly by the people as they hitch up their belts for a decisive effort to end the struggle. In the capital, the three national objects of veneration, the Palace, the Yasukuni Shrine, pantheon to the war dead, and the Meiji Shrine, will be packed from morning until night with people who have come to pray, while the railway stations will be thronged with out-of-towners.

At Meiji Shrine

The earliest event on schedule is a memorial meeting at 8 o'clock at the Meiji Shrine, sponsored jointly by the Information Board, the National Service Association, and the prefecture and city governments, to be followed by a gathering of 3,000 representatives of the war bereaved at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Wounded soldiers will not be forgotten as the white-clad men from the three Tokyo Army hospitals and the Yokosuka Naval Hospital will be invited to attend the Kabuki in a special performance starting at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Many Parades

Meanwhile, all day long, flag bedecked streets will resound to the feet of bands and other paraders who will make the trek from the Palace to the Yasukuni Shrine. For the benefit of soldiers at the front, specially selected recordings of newsreels covering the four years of the hostilities will be broadcast while a special broadcast will be made as well to North America and Hawaii.

People at home will listen to radio talks by Lieut.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, Vice-President of the National Service Association, and Army and Navy leaders here, as well as in China.

Meanwhile, school children, government officials and other organizations will gather all over the nation in independent meetings at which the reading of the Imperial Rescript granted on the first anniversary of the Incident will be the feature.—Domei.

THE birth of a second daughter to Lord and Lady Belhaven and Stenton recalls a romance between youth and maturity. The Scottish peer and Miss Sheila Pearson met at Mentone in February, 1938, when he was 66 and she 21, and promptly fell in love. The only daughter of Lord Belhaven's first marriage is wife of Lord Raglan.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By PHILINE

London, May 9.

Queen Mary, who is 74 this month, is still an enthusiastic collector, although the "antiques" she hunts for these days are not to be found in shops or sale-rooms. Before the war she was a keen buyer of old china, furniture, quaint, historically interesting and often valuable ornaments and *objets d'art* of all kinds. On her daily drives about London and the neighbouring countryside she would visit any little bric-a-brac shop, however humble, if she thought there was anything there worth while seeing and examining.

Today the Queen Mother has turned her hobby for collecting things into new and useful channels. On her daily drives she will stop her car frequently and send her chauffeur to pick up any old kettle or scrap-iron that she happens to see on the wayside. Sometimes she will return home with the car piled high with an odd assortment of salvage for the village salvage dump. This dump is of tremendous interest to her and nothing she may see on her outings in the way of old pots and pans, bits of old bicycles and the like, that can be added to the village scrap metal collection, ever escapes her eye.

* * *

Another Hobby Gone

The Duchess of Gloucester is another member of the Royal Family who has temporarily given up her pet hobby. Not so long ago the Duchess spent as many hours of each week as possible at her easel, painting or sketching. But nowadays the chief use she makes of her artistic talent is in amusing her soldier husband. In her long letters to the Duke—she writes to him regularly twice a week—she often includes clever little caricatures to illustrate the gossipy family news she sends him. By the way, the Duchess has a special way of signing letters to her friends. To them she is "Alice Chris," Chris being an abbreviation of her second name of Christobel, which she was given because she was born on Christmas Day.

* * *

Parties for Children

The Duchess's country home, like so many of the stately homes of England now, is no longer just a pleasure dwelling for a royal couple who enjoy, above all other pastimes, the open-air pursuits of England's "shire country." Their gracious home is given over to serious work. The library is the Duchess's office where she deals with her heavy correspondence in connection with the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund, the Women's Voluntary Services, the welfare of local evacuees and many other organizations.

There have been several happy teaparties for youngsters under the Gloucester's hospitable roof, where hampers of food and toys are also packed for the blind children in an institution near by. Fruit and vegetables go regularly to local communal centres from the Duchess's garden, and the only part of this garden which is not given over to the growing of food is the tennis lawn, which Army and R.A.F. officers are invited to use whenever they like.

* * *

Interned in France

The British Red Cross is never idle, though the public knows little of much of the good work which it undertakes. A little while ago the Government received reports showing that British women interned in camps both in occupied and unoccupied France were in great need of clothing. The Red Cross needed no urge to respond to this call for help, and some 500 sets of clothing are being sent to France. Each set comprises a coat, skirt, pullover, cardigan, stockings and underclothes. They are being sent via Marseilles to Geneva, and once they reach there it is not expected that their distribution to the women will take very long.

There are approximately 1,800 women interned at Besancon, together with thirty children and 115 elderly or sick men, near the Franco-Swiss border. At St. Denis, Paris, there are 1,762 Britons interned, nearly all of whom are understood to be men of military age. There are a further 700 internees at a third camp.

The Britons in France who have been released from internment are in the same financial position as those who have never been detained but for one reason or another stayed on in France after the collapse. They are allowed £10 a month for subsistence, which is paid them through the American Government. Each recipient signs an honourable undertaking to repay the money later, if possible.

Civilian V. C.

Miss Sonia Carlyle Straw, aged nineteen, an air raid warden of Caterham, has been awarded the George Medal. During a raid she attended a number of cases of badly injured women and children and treated several people for shock, carrying on without assistance all through the raid. She is seen roof spotting during a raid alarm.

* * *

For Wartime Evenings

For dinners and dances and indeed all festive wartime occasions, a long slim skirt and filmy blouse is becoming almost a uniform with Englishwomen. And not only with the women of this country. In the United States too they are crazy over this type of evening dress. The fashion is a practical one. Formal evening dress is out of place today, but if one chooses the right blouse and skirt and makes clever play with colours, no ensemble could be more becoming.

The Queen and the Duchess of Gloucester follow the new evening vogue. For dinner the Duchess changes into a simple, short-sleeved blouse. Amber and powder-blue are her favourite colours at night.

B. W. A.

Monday, July 7.—Needlecraft at Headquarters 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, July 8.—War Work at Headquarters 5 to 8 p.m.

Wednesday, July 9.—War Work at Headquarter 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Thursday, July 10.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well 9 to noon.

Friday, July 11.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well 9 to noon.

Saturday, July 12.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

The following are the dates and times of the Needlecraft Section meetings for July:—

July 7.—Headquarters 9.30 a.m.
July 17.—Mrs. Toeg's 2.30 p.m.
July 21.—Headquarters 9.30 a.m.
July 28.—Headquarters 9.30 a.m.

The Section will be in recess during August. Members are asked to remember the Sports Section's next outing in aid of the War Work Fund. This will be a trip to the Waterworks at Yangtszepoo. Tickets can be obtained at Headquarters for $3 and transport will be arranged where necessary. All bookings must reach the office before 5 o'clock on July 10. Come and bring a friend. The attractions include, Tennis, Wee-Golf, Bagatelle. The entrance ticket includes tea and there will be a charge for the games.

Bridge and Mahjongg will be played at Headquarters on Tuesday, July 15. The number of tables is limited, so reservations should be made early.

War Savings Week

A reminder to all—"War Savings Investment Week" begins on Wednesday.

There should be but one purpose in our hearts today, that of helping Great Britain in all possible ways, and here is a way in which a large number can join. Lend money with a will—for where there is a will there is a way, and in this case the way leads towards victory. If the country needs money—and in warfare vast sums are necessary—it is the duty of of all to let her have that money, if not as a gift, then as a loan. This can be done by sending a contribution to the Shanghai War Savings Association through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Money thus sent is invested in 2½ per cent. National War Bonds, redeemable after the war is over with accumulated interest.

How often is heard, "I wish I could do more to help." Well, this is a pretty good way of getting that wish. A way valuable to the country too, for money is wanted as much as men and women in this colossal struggle against the Nazi.

Brides at Their Best

There are so many arrangements to make and so much to think of when a wedding is being planned. A mother of many brides, or the last bride in a family, may have learned much by experience—but there are always novices. For these Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. have provided a little white and gold booklet full of the most helpful suggestions. How hopeful are the opening instructions, for if Messrs. Whiteaway's advice is followed, two weeks before the wedding day the final fittings of the bridal dress and trousseau will have been made, and the bride can relax. Probably no bride has yet achieved this—but why not be the first. Advice on invitations, wedding presents, the wedding dress (even how to get the left-hand glove off easily at the crucial moment), bridesmaids (and how they should be treated, the duties of best men and ushers, guidance for the reception and the honeymoon—one feels that here is an expert speaking. And on every other page is a photograph of a bride looking her very best. This golden treasury of wisdom Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw offers, with a graceful bow and their compliments, to all Shanghai brides.

Night Fighter's Eyes

Night fighter pilots are adopting every possible device to aid them in their search for the elusive Nazi raider between dusk and dawn.

The proverbial "black cat in a coal cellar" is not more difficult to spot than an aircraft on a starless night. Pilots whose duty it is to find the raider and bring him down must develop eyesight as sensitive to shadows of varying intensity as are those of sailors. To accustom their eyes to seeing with the minimum of light pilots sit in a dimly lit room wearing green goggles for some time before they go on patrol. By this and various other means they induce their eyes to become receptive to illumination so faint as to be invisible to ordinary sight.

So trained the night fighter pilot patrols overhead with eyes as quick as a cat's to spot a moving shadow. He must have quickness as well as clearness of vision, for both he and the raider are moving fast and the fighter pilot has his controls to watch as well as the sky.

One pilot relates that on a night of shifting cloud recently he saw what he thought was the flicker of an enemy exhaust. He gave chase, the light winking and vanishing ahead of him. Just as he fancied he was coming within range a wider gap in the clouds revealed the light as that of a rising star. A disgusted airman swung round and came back home to breakfast.

Australian Gifts to Britain

The Australian Mothercraft Society, Sydney, Comforts Fund have given hundreds of handworked woollies and garments for babies and children to the English Mothercraft Training Society. The photograph shows girls in training at the English society selecting score of the clothes for their charges, who were evacuated from the East End of London.

How China Is Fighting Her Financial War With Japan

THE manner in which China is successfully waging a currency war against Japan has been dealt with in detail by Dr. H. H. Kung, Chungking's Finance Minister, who writes an illuminating article entitled "The Fifth Year of China's Financial Front" in the latest issue of the Central Bank of China "Bulletin." Other leading articles in this interesting publication include:

"The Thrift-Reconstruction Savings Movement in China," "Economic Szechuan: Today and Tomorrow," "The Legal Aspects of the Chinese Fapi," "The Shanghai Bankers' Acceptance House," and "China's Silk Production, Industry and Trade."

A condensed version of Dr. Kung's article follows:—

There are two fronts in modern warfare, one is military and the other financial. Although armies, navies and air forces figure conspicuously in the public eye, yet the less spectacular weapons of warfare in the financial field are of equal importance in the conflict of modern nations. Especially in the case of a long-drawn out conflict, which is a contest in the power of endurance, the prospects for ultimate victory depend on a nation's financial staying power as much on its military prowess.

Without doubt, defence of China's financial front against Japan's aggression has been no simple task. The fact is all the more gratifying therefore that the Government has so conducted its financial administration that today, after four years of strenuous operations on all fronts, China is still holding its own financially as well as militarily, while facts indicate that its continued ability to endure the strains of a protracted war is greater than its enemy has estimated.

"World's Worst Currency

The development of a sound and uniform currency system was long the objective of China's monetary policy. In 1929 the Kemmerer Commission of financial experts reported that "China has unquestionably the worst currency to be found in any important country of the world." The abolition in 1933 of the tael as a standard of value established the standard dollar system throughout the greater part of China. But there remained to be solved the highly difficult problem of the silver standard.

Unquestionably, the most important foundation of China's financial front is the adoption of a managed currency by the currency Decree of November, 1935. The reform provided for the adoption of an exchange standard, which might indeed be called "Credit Standard." Exchange was stabilized at about the level then existing, to be maintained by means of exchange operations of the Government banks. Silver was nationalized and a fiduciary currency substituted, making notes of the Government banks full legal tender.

Currency Reserves Centralized

Banknote issue was unified and currency reserves centralized under the contral of a Currency Reserve Board. The Central Bank of China was to be reorganized as the Central Reserve Bank, and the commercial banking system was to be strengthened. Meanwhile, a decimal system of subsidiary coins was introduced, supplenting the old heterogeneous coins.

Obviously, the primary problem of China's wartime finance is to raise funds to provide the sinews of war as well as to meet the demands of war relief and accelerate various projects essential to national defence and reconstruction. It has been said by Napoleon that the essential conditions of winning a war are "first, money; second, money; third, money."

There are as a rule four principal methods of war financing; namely, voluntary contributions, increased taxation, loan flotation and note-issue expansion—aside from those of requisition, mobilization of war fund reserve and conversion of state properties. A noteworthy fact in connection with China's war financing is the patriotic support of its people. The whole nation has responded readily to the Government's call for needed funds and war relief materials.

Little Revenue From Taxation

The low per capita wealth of the Chinese people coupled with the already heavy hardships brought upon them by the war's ravages, the Government's lack of an adequate system of direct taxation, and the enemy's occupation of many important cities, has precluded any reliance on increase of taxation as an affective means of raising funds.

Fiscal theory recommends that extraordinary wartime needs be financed largely out of revenue; nevertheless, experience has shown that where this is impossible the emergency can be met for a considerable period by relying largely upon borrowings. Than is to the people's patriotic support and the banks' loyal co-operation, the Government has been able to carry out the borrowing programme smoothly and, up to the end of 1940, has authorized internal loan issues equivalent to the total of $4.750 million.

During the same period, loans issued in Japan amounted to about Y.17,670,000,000. In other words, Japan's new debt due to the "China Incident" is about four times as large as China's (at official rates of exchange), and the per capita debt is increased by about $10 in China and Y.250 in Japan, the ratio being 1 to 25.

Friendly Assistance

Appreciation must be recorded of the friendly assistance which different countries have extended to China in the form of credits during the present hostilities. These include the several Commodity Credits and Currency Stabilization Loan Credits extended by Great Britain; the Nan-Cheng Railway Loan extended by France; the Barter Trade Credits extended by Soviet Russia, and large amounts of private credits for purchases of materials in different countries.

Throughout the period of hostilities, China has maintained both in "occupied" and unoccupied areas an acceptable medium of exchange which has consistently been demanded by the people in preference to the issues the Japanese and their puppets have attempted to circulate at the point of bayonets, and which has the distinct advantage of free convertibility into foreign currency.

There has been some misapprehension concerning the increase of note-issue and its bearing on the position of the currency. Indeed, the volume of currency in circulation has expanded considerably since the opening of hostilities, from $1,444,000,000 to several times that figure.

For Economic Reasons

Superficially, such a large increase might easily be mistaken as an evidence of serious currency inflation, but a closer analysis would suggest that the increase in note-issue has been brought about more by economic reasons than by fiscal necessities. Even before the war, China's note-issue was not sufficient to meet the needs of the entire country. As a consequence of hostilities, increased hoarding and holding of cash balance by the public to meet emergency requirements have entailed a large volume of currency.

All in all, the surprise of the last four years' management is not that China's currency has been subjected to severe tests but that it has withstood so well the enormous strains imposed upon it by the hostilities and enemy's onslaught. Little wonder that such a showing has inspired confidence both at home and abroad in China's financial outlook.

S.F.B. Volunteer Reserve Prove Efficiency

THE Volunteer Reserve of the Shanghai Fire Brigade held a special wet drill and practice at Ichang Road Fire Station on Sunday morning under the direction of Mr. R. G. Watkins, Third Officer, Officer in charge of the Reserve.

There was practically a full attendance of members, and the Officer i/c of the Unit, other professional officers present and the Volunteer officers expressed themselves as being highly satisfied with the keenness and enthusiasm displayed and the efficiency with which all the evolutions were carried out.

Realistic Drill

The detachment left Central Fire Station at 8.15 a.m. on two fire machines and proceeded to the Ichang Road Fire Station. On arrival at the station, the crews received their instructions and imaginary fires in various parts of the Fire Station and in other structures in the vicinity were tackled, as under actual fire conditions.

The pumps were operated from street mains and from the Soochow Creek near by, and an adequate supply of water made the drill as near actual fire fighting as possible. The lay-ons were carried out in a most efficient manner, and the Chief Officer, who was present, expressed his complete satisfaction at the manner in which the Volunteers carried out the various tasks assigned to them.

New Methods Explained

Instruction was also given in certain recently introduced methods of hose laying and also in ladder and escape work, and one of the 150ft. steel turntables, which are very important and modern fire fighting appliances, was demonstrated. Volunteers were made to climb to the top of the turntable, a task which called for the greatest nerve owing to the height and the weather conditions existing at the time.

That the Volunteers were able to climb to the top of this machine and with sufficient confidence that they could work freely and efficiently at this height above the ground reflects very favourably upon the manner in which the Volunteers are trained and the high state of efficiency to which they have reached.

After a good morning's work, which was watched by an interesting crowd of spectators, including professional officers and also a number of newly enrolled recruits, the engine crews adjourned for well earned liquid refreshment, the fire machines returning later to Central Fire Station at about 12.30 p.m. bearing a large number of very tired and wet, but happy, Volunteers.

Mr. Iwao Kobayashi, newly-appointed Japanese Vice-Consul here, arrived at 3.15 o'clock on Saturday afternoon from Peiping, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday.

French Banking to Be Reorganized

Vichy, July 5.

Publication will be made shortly of a special statute for French banks.

Owing to the extremely important role played by banks in the country's economic affairs, the banking profession is to be organized in a special way.

For the last few years the control of banks has been the subject of a number of bills, none of which were ever really enforced. A new measure will now outline the essential principles of bank statutes.

A Committee of not more than six members will be in charge of the banking profession's organization. There will also be a Control Committee which has no equivalent in any other professional categories. This Committee will include the Governor of the Bank of France, the Director of the French Treasury, and the Chairman of the above-mentioned Organization Committee.

The new measure will make certain that all banking business will be at the disposal of the national interest, while at the same time it will safeguard the interests of the smaller banking institutions.—Havas Telemondal.

Regular motor bus service between Pengpu, capital of Anhwei province, and Tienkiaan, northern terminus of the Hwainan railway, was inaugurated at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

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DENTAL CREAM

From Cocktails to Munitions

An Australian girl, who was tired of attending a V.A.D. class, dancing with the Services and knitting an occasional scarf, decided that she would go all out in munitions, and gave to the "Sydney Morning Herald" an account of her working day. She was in a little factory, but it held the same spirit as the greater ones, and she was sure that "it would expand beyond all dreams." She worked where she was needed—and found that to be needed was the only incentive necessary.

Until the lads begin to drift away, troopships slip out of the harbour, casualty lists appear in the papers, and thousands of girls wait for mail—only then does each girl know the meaning of war.

I was one of those girls. I saw a tired father come back from fifteen months in the Mediterranean: he had been in action many times with the R.A.N. I packed parcels for a young brother in England, just one of the countless lads who had put aside his career and come home one day in uniform.

And all I was doing was attending a V.A.D. class on Tuesdays and dancing with the Services on Thursdays. That was all. It helped fill what was then a rather empty week; the uniform was becoming, and it was fun. Occasionally I even knitted a scarf.

That all seems years ago. If I thought I was doing "my bit" before I just don't have time to calculate my worth at all now. A few months ago I became a munition worker.

Early Every Morning

By 5.45 every morning I am out of bed, showering, cutting a lunch with one hand and breakfasting with the other; doing a marathon sprint to the tram (I had often wondered who used trams at 6.15 a.m.: no women, surely; Service men, perhaps, road-workers, wharfies, those were my guesses. Now I know).

By 6.45 a.m. I'm in a very greasy pair of overalls, hair in a dust cap, hands in thick leather gloves. It's not an attractive uniform, but it is comfortable and it stands up to the factory work: work that is back-breaking, hand-breaking, and heart-breaking—at first.

For the first week my fingers, which had so capably held a bridge hand, baulked at grasping and twisting a spanner. They ached, stiffened, became marked with fine wire scratches—even through the gloves. And then suddenly they became as hard as a man's and almost as strong.

My fellowworkers are "tough." They are from factory suburbs; they have worked in factories since they were fourteen, and they have the best hearts in the world. There is Myrtle, Glad, Lil, and even a Venus. They sing from the time they arrive until the bell rings at five—songs with a lilt; "There's a Boy Coming Home on Leave," "The Quartermaster's Store," "Till the Lights of London Shine Again."

We have half an hour for lunch, and it is all we need. Each girl tries to exceed her output of the previous day, there is no time wasted, everyone is happy.

* * *

These factory girls know that each hour of their work brings nearer a universal happiness, and that is why there is no shirking, no feigned illness.

It is not necessary to state exactly what munitions are being produced. They might be rifles, bullets, parachutes—in fact, many people would be surprised to find how many articles come under the heading of "munitions."

But the workers are of the same stamp, the spirit is of the same standard in factories throughout Australia.

For the first few days—I admit it now—I felt I could not go on. At the end of each day I wanted to curl up and die. I ached in every joint, in every limb. I could barely crawl home to bed. Even now, weeks later, I ache, and I snatch at any possibility of sleep. But I'm strong, and there is something more to my life than a round of parties.

Quickening Tempo

It is not a large factory. Only a score or so girls are employed, and about the same number of men. The factory is just one floor in a very old building, up two flights of dark, narrow, wooden stairs. There is no notice on the door—it could be anything.

This place has been used for the making of munitions during recent months only. It will expand beyond all dreams as, and if, the war continues. For all its smallness now, the tempo of some huge factory, employing thousands of workers and machines, runs high throughout, and is rising with each minute of the day.

It is an entirely new life for me. I am not becoming part of a machine. I am losing no individuality (if I had any to lose). Instead, I am gaining a wealth of knowledge which will endure a lifetime.

"Britain Will Win"

One year ago I would have laughed at the thought of factory work—today I laugh because I became a worker almost overnight, and because I've found that any girl is capable of adapting herself to any position and fulfilling that position in a worthy manner.

Shortly, I believe, women and girls throughout Australia will be following the lead of their English sisters by producing more and more armaments—on both day and night shifts. And I think, too, that from out this sudden test of stamina and character the post-war woman will find a greater pride in herself than before. She will be needed—and to be needed is the only incentive necessary. Leave the rest to her own judgment and conscience—and Britain will win through.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Buses: A Rider's Complaint

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—This morning I went down town in a No. 1 bus in a nice clean linen suit—the dry cleaners ask $1 to clean the back of my coat where grime had been rubbed in from the back of the seat. Total cost of ride $1.60. It's a pity there was nothing inserted in the charter to compel the Big Shots of the Bus Co. to take a daily ride in one of their buses, say from the Bund to Jessfield—good for their livers anyway.

Also another moan. This afternoon I wanted to use a No. 9 bus from the Avenue Foch-Haig stop, but after 15 minutes dodging from one side of the police barrier to the other in an endeavour to board a bus, I gave it up as a bad job and walked to Bubbling Well stop. The peculiar lack of intelligent control would make the angels weep—some buses stop about 20 yards east of the barrierr, others almost at the corner, others are blind and do not stop at all. There were two Chinese ladies with kiddies in the same fix as I was.

We read of soldiers collaring a driver of a No. 9—but sad to relate it appears they did not beat him up, a good hammering would do the drivers good and make us feel happy.

HOT AND TIRED.

Shanghai, June 5.

Summer Hours: Is Suggestion Popular?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The suggestion made in COMMON CAUSE's letter in your issue of July 5 re summer hours, will be most heartily welcomed by, one can safely say, 95 per cent of workers from the office coolie upward, but unfortunately the other 5 per cent who travel in cars are spared the inconvenience during the tiffin hour, and the cost of gasoline during this period, in all probability, is only a minor consideration to their pockets.

Then again there is always a possibility of a few dollars being made working in the afternoon. It is a pity that a chosen few will not show consideration to their employees who after all are well paid for their services—or are they?

SMALL FRY.

Shanghai, July 5.

U.S.-Canadian Rally In Toronto

Toronto, July 6.

A great three-day rally of ex-Servicemen, regarded as a symbol of Anglo-American co-operation in the fight against the Axis, was inaugurated here on Friday by hoisting of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack over the City Hall.

American legionaries and members of the Canadian Corps Association and other Canadian veteran bodies are participating in discussions of serious subjects and an elaborate programme of entertainments.—Reuter.

U.S. Embassy Clerk Freed in Rome

Rome, July 6.

Authorities here announced that Mr. Raymond Hall, a clerk in the United States Consulate in Milan, who has been held incommunicado since he was arrested on July 1, was being released today. His release followed dispatch of notes to the Foreign Office by Mr. William Philipps, American Ambassador.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 7, 1871

A young woman in Chicago has invented a new branch of female usefulness. She advertises that she will "give lessons in etiquette, and the way of conversing with ladies, to any young gentleman who does not feel at ease in the society of the opposite sex. Tuition to "lovers extra." She has been quite successful, and makes a speciality of proposals in various forms.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Cesar Franck and his school.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Musical parodies and European folk songs

Betove: Around the world in 8 minutes; Sinek: Wilhelm Tell; Wolseley: Impressions of famous musicians; Roget: Parodies of Liszt, Mendelssohn and Mozart; Folk songs of England, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Hungary and Rumania; Betove: Musical parodies.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.45 News in Chinese
8.00-12 Chinese Programme
12.00 Vocal Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including Song Recital by Miss Chung Chu-hsia, Movie Star, at 5; News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Polish Programme
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and War Commentary
8.30 "What I Like Best" Programme arranged by Bernard Thomas
8.55 "The Lowdown on the Follies"
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.20 "Men and their Arms" Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 Chopin Recital by Mrs. John McNeill
10.00 Musical Atlas
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

Main items on this evening's London programme which can be heard on the 16 (GSV) and 19 (GSF) metre bands (and on the 25 (GSD) metre band after 10.45 p.m.) are:—

8.00 News followed by War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 A Palour Game arranged by Neil Munro.
9.15 Dance Music.
10.00 News & News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight.

Fight Seen Over Plan to Send U.S. Troops Abroad

Washington, July 6.

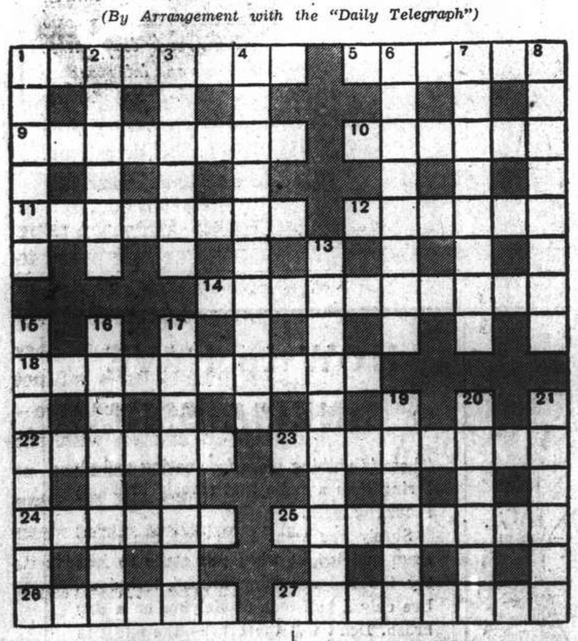
It is expected that the fight over the request by the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General George C. Marshall, for legislation permitting United States troops to go overseas, will be fiercer than over any legislation since the outbreak of war.—Reuter.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 619

F	O	R	D	A	D	■	B	U	L	L	S	E	Y	E
A	■	E	■	D	■	■	■	P	■	O	■	L	■	N
L	A	M	M	A	S	■	A	S	P	I	R	I	N	G
S	■	N	■	S	■	A	■	E	■	R	■	X	■	A
E	V	A	D	E	■	L	E	T	T	E	R	I	N	G
T	■	N	■	H	O	D	■	I	■	■	R	■	E	■
T	I	T	L	E	■	A	P	I	E	C	E	■	■	■
O	■	S	■	N	■	D	■	I	■	C	■	F	■	■
■	■	■	A	T	T	I	R	E	■	C	R	A	W	L
H	■	T	■	O	■	A	D	A	■	R	■	A	■	■
E	P	H	E	M	E	R	A	L	■	T	H	R	O	W
C	■	R	O	E	■	S	■	R	■	I	■	L	■	■
T	R	E	A	T	I	S	E	■	D	I	L	A	T	E
O	■	A	■	O	■	I	■	■	C	■	G	■	S	■
R	E	T	I	R	I	N	G	■	R	E	C	E	S	S

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 539

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

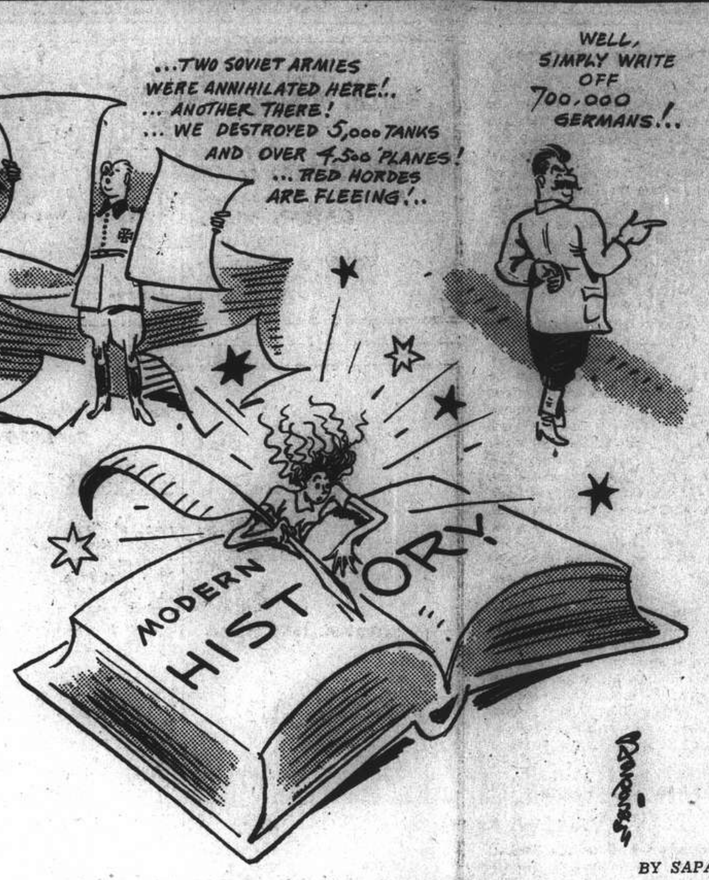


ACROSS

1 Part of the organic construction of of the body, naturally (8)
5 Fools start to estimate the value (6)
9 Unfortunate (8)
10 A colloquial ne'er-do-weel (two words—3, 3)
11 The occupation of that man beside you in the train who joins you in reading your newspaper (6)
12 This licence compilers of puzzles often claim as theirs too (9)
14 Where in a ship apparently a midshipman would be out of place (10)
18 This may be obtained in equal parts at the baker's or together at the butcher's (10)
22 The concern sounds like a jolly event (6)
23 The dressmaker always has beside her the essentials for this game (8)
24 A sweet; nonsense! (6)
25 Old dance that can provide its own music (8)
26 Fruity colour (6)
27 The really socialist state would presumably be thus unequalled (8)

DOWN

1 Do nurserymen find that this tree doesn't pay? (6)
2 Metal that is good for some money (6)
3 National smartness (6)
4 No, this is not the material above which cook wields the rolling pin (10)
6 Epithet for most of our imports (and curtailed for Aphrodite) (8)
7 Resulting (8)
8 The wisdom of a town having tales of heroes before it (8)
13 "Eat pied cat" (anag.) (10) (and do it first, doubtless)
15 Sounds as if it is a motor, but is one of the twelve (8)
16 "All the——of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand" ("Macbeth") (8)
17 Pose (8)
19 Resort to restore (6)
20 A disappointing view often (6)
21 By which the dramatist may let the audience know the thoughts of his characters (6)


...TWO SOVIET ARMIES WERE ANNIHILATED HERE!..
... ANOTHER THERE!
... WE DESTROYED 5,000 TANKS AND OVER 4,500 'PLANES!
... RED HORDES ARE FLEEING!..
WELL, SIMPLY WRITE OFF 700,000 GERMANS!..
MODERN HISTORY
BARNES

BY SAPAJOU

Xenophon, Herodotus —What Would You Do?

Hardships Brought by Nazis To Norwegian Farmers

HOW farmers suffered under the Nazi yoke after the invasion of Norway was graphically revealed by Mr. K. A. Persen in his weekly broadcast of "Uncensored News from Norway" over Station XMHA yesterday. Nearly every wisp of fodder has been extracted from the farmers and the invaders have made a thorough job in their wholesale requisitioning of horses. In the same broadcast, Mr. Persen also tells of the crumbling of the Quisling regime in Norway; their powers have been drastically curtailed and only recently the Nazis took steps to cut short the corruption in the ranks of the party.

In his talk, Mr. Persen said:—

Something not on the Nazi propaganda programme occurred not long ago which must have caused Goebbels a headache. Many Norwegians much to their surprise suddenly received letters from individuals in Germany thanking them for the gifts of clothing they had received. This is definitely a case of gifts going to the wrong address. The explanation is quite simple. Ever since the invasion of Norway and the destruction caused by the Nazis collections of money and clothing for the benefit of Norwegians left destitute by the Nazi terror have been going on amongst the population.

In the beginning of May Norwegians had a further reduction in the rations of coffee which was reduced to ten grams per week by strict rationing regulations. The fact of the matter is that even this tiny ration exists merely on paper and it was soon found out that what was supposed to be coffee is but a poor ersatz. German soldiers, however, seem to have plenty of real coffee at their disposal judging from accounts of the brisk trade they are now carrying on with civilians. The highest of the exhorbitant prices they demand—and receive—for coffee is about 25 kroner per pound, or about U.S.$6. Also in cigarettes the Nazi soldiers are making plenty of money. As may be imagined this illegal trade has not increased the goodwill of the Norwegians towards their Nazi oppressors.

Harsh Demands for Fodder

As a proof of the shortage of fodder in Germany the Nazis have made impossible demands all over the country and compelled farmers to give up whatever little they had left of these supplies. The situation in many places has become almost desperate with the result that the farmers are feeding their animals on spruce leaves and birch-rod. That it is not a question of small quantities of hay and other fodder is proved by the fact that the Germans only in the province of Akershus have demanded that 500 tons of hay and 1,873 tons of straw be delivered to them.

Similar orders have been issued to a number of provinces and counties in the country. In most of the cases it is a physical impossibility to meet the German demands simply because in most instances the great quantities insisted on by the Germans are non-existent. Even the reserves of hay which many of the smaller farmers had hidden away on remote outfarms in the mountains have lately been confiscated by the Germans. This has taken place despite lively protests but the Nazi authorities have been deaf to all pleadings.

Added to these difficulties, which have brought the feeling amongst the farmers very near the breaking point, is the German requisitioning of horses everywhere in the country. Since this happened in the spring the lack of horses together with the fact that it is practically impossible to obtain fuel for the tractors has created problems which in many instances cannot be solved. It can hardly be wondered at that the hatred towards the Germans and the Quislings is growing day by day. The few members that National Union managed to obtain among the farmers have long ago left the party. The Norwegian farmer may put up with a lot, but when his own animals must starve then it spells the limit to his patience.

Horses Operated Upon

In some cases the Nazis have graciously 'lent' to the farmers for a period of a couple of weeks the very horses they stole. The fact that in several cases the Germans have made the horses undergo operations in the throat and ears to render the poor animals completely deaf in order to make them better for military use has made the farmers still more furious.

The above acts against the farmers took place immediately following the dismissal of Mr. Mellbye, the old, popular leader of the Norwegian Farmers Association. The Norwegian farmers with their old traditions have a marked sense of fair play. They will have nothing whatever to do either with the Germans or with the small clique of Norwegian traitors whose moral habits are of such a kind that under normal conditions they would never have succeeded in playing any role in the farmers organizations.

The following is the text of an appeal secretly circulated among Norwegian farmers:

"The Farmers' Association is no longer an independent body working for the defence of Norwegian agricultural interests. It has become a mere tool in the hands of Quisling, an instrument to be used to undermine Norway and Norwegian interests. Every Norwegian farmer must therefore endeavour to wrench this tool from the tyrant's hands. This can be accomplished in only one way: by withdrawing from what formerly was the Farmers' Association. When the foreign yoke has been thrown off, this association can be built up again, stronger and larger than ever before. Norwegian farmers! Turn the Nazi gangsters and the traitors back with scorn. Rally round our former chief, President Mellbye! Let us stand together! Let us be strong!"

Lunatic at Large

The district of Trondheim supplied the country recently with a good story. Several inmates of the Reitgjerde Mental Hospital got loose one night, climbed the flagpole on top of the Kristiansen fort and tore down the Swastika flag. Greatly worried, the director of the asylum hastened to call on the district governor to ask how they could avoid reprisals at the hands of the Germans. "I'm sorry I can't advise you officially," said the governor hesitantly, "but... well, it's too bad all of us aren't crazy!"

Something has come to pass which I predicted several months ago: Quisling has suffered a major defeat. Drastic curtailment of the powers and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Quisling party signifies a major victory for the Norwegian opposition to the puppet government in Norway. Coinciding with the second visit of the German Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, the German authorities have taken action against the National Union party which for some time has been charged with numerous instances of corruption. The Nazi Reichskommissar, Terboven, has informed the Quisling Ministry of Finance that from now on party funds and treasury funds must be kept strictly apart, and that the National Union will not be allowed to cover its expenses from treasury funds.

The Norwegian public is not surprised at the action taken by the Germans against the National Union. Rumours of constantly increasing corruption have been abroad for many months, but the real background of this latest German step is not yet known. One popular view is that the party will manage to obtain funds out of the taxpayers' pockets with open or silent German consent, and that the Nazis, faced with numerous reports of corruption, are now using the party as some sort of scapegoat. Although it is probable that the Germans will maintain Quisling and his organization for ideological propaganda, it is believed [illegible] the Germans from now on will take matters of internal administration into their own hands.

Norway's Message to U.S.A.

On May 17, Norway's National Day, Col. William J. Donovan addressed the American radio audience. Hailing Norway's example he said: "Norway was brought into this war through no act of her own. She is in this war with clean hands and a clear conscience. But her 3,000,000 people are not sitting about bemoaning their lot and hoping for deliverance. She is showing to the world the truth we are apt to forget, that the occupation of a country by an army does not mean defeat of the occupied nation.

"Naziism has not succeeded in attaching to itself the loyalty of the common people of Norway. It has not been able to persuade the men and women of that country to abandon their national loyalty in order to become members of the so-called "new order." And they have not been able to destroy the confidence of the Norwegian people in their own government.

"Within Norway itself, then, the German forces have been defeated—if war means, as it must mean, a breaking of the will of the enemy. In that country the Nazis have met an ideological defeat. And this is possible because Norway has remained true to her moral and political faith.

"On this day, May 17—Norway's 127th Independence Day, her example of fortitude, resolution and gallant action should be an inspiration to America and all nations who believe in the triumph of right and of truth."

Peace Returns to Hankow

Tokyo, July 6.

The "Hochi Shimbun" reports that "the dove of peace is flapping its wings over Hankow" where complete peace and order are said to have been restored by the Japanese army and local Chinese authorities.

Industrial and business conditions in the Hankow area have "completely returned to normal," according to the "Hochi." Because of the return of normalcy, many refugees have returned to Hankow and the Japanese population has grown to 10,000 persons, the paper said. Total population of Hankow was estimated at 1,000,000.—United Press.

Buffalo 'Planes In Singapore Praised Highly

A British fighter pilot, describing, in a broadcast from Singapore recently, his experiences while piloting a Spitfire over Dunkirk and in the Battle of Britain, said he was now flying a Brewster Buffalo in Singapore.

"We cannot say how the Buffaloes will compare in battle with the Spitfires and Hurricanes which we flew at Home," he said, "but what we do know is that the Buffalo has amazing qualities of manœuvrability—a very great asset in any fighter. Combined with its high speed, fast rate of climb and multiple large-calibre machine-guns, it is an aircraft to be feared by an unfortunate pilot who has the ill-luck to find himself in front of these guns when the Buffalo pilot reckons is time to press the firing button.

"I feel that these guns, with their volume of fire, will create just as much havoc among the enemy formations as the smaller calibre guns mounted in the wings of a Spitfire.

"If active war should spread to Malaya and enemy bombers be sent to attack, I feel sure we should deal with them just as effectively as we dealt with Goering's pilots."

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtaining on July 4. H.—Hongkew Market and Shops in Hongkew District. W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

	H.	W.	F.C.
BEEF			
Rib	3.80	3.70	3.70
Rump	4.20	4.40	3.70
Sirloin	4.20	4.20	—
Soup	2.60	2.00	2.30
Suet	2.00	2.40	1.00
MUTTON			
Lamp	1.60	1.60	1.50
Gigot	1.60	1.60	1.50
PORK			
Lard	1.40	1.60	1.20
Leg	2.30	2.40	—
Cutlet	2.50	2.40	1.80
Should.	2.10	2.40	1.70
Knuck.	1.30	1.00	0.80
VEAL			
Cutlets	4.00	5.00	—
BUFFALO			
Rump	3.40	3.20	2.80
Soup	2.00	2.00	1.80
Goat	—	—	1.50
PREPARED MEAT			
Bacon	2.40	3.40	2.90
Ham E.	3.80	4.00	4.70
Ham C.	2.50	3.20	3.20
S. pork	1.60	—	1.50
FISH			
Carp	—	1.40	1.50
„ live	—	2.40	—
Cod	1.50	1.40	1.60
Eel live	3.00	1.40	1.00
M'dairin	1.80	2.20	1.70
Prawns	0.45	0.50	—
Salmon	1.60	1.20	1.50
Soles	1.30	1.20	1.15
W'bait	1.50	1.30	0.90
Yellow	0.80	1.20	1.00
SALTED FISH			
Herring	1.20	—	0.72
Ribbon	0.70	0.80	0.60
Salmon	1.30	1.50	1.25
POULTRY AND EGGS			
Chick.	2.80	2.70	2.70
Duck	3.00	3.50	6.00
Eggs	2.90	2.40	2.20
FRUIT			
Apples	1.00	0.80	1.00
Bananas	0.80	0.70	0.80
Lemons	0.80	0.80	0.70
Oranges	10.80	9	8.50
Pears	—	—	2.00

	H.	W.	F.C.
VEGETABLES			
B'boo	—	0.70	0.65
Beans	0.15	0.30	0.20
B'troot	0.15	0.25	0.15
C'bage	0.10	0.15	0.10
„ F.	0.10	—	0.10
„ S.	0.15	0.20	0.20
Carrots	0.40	0.40	0.35
Onions	0.10	0.15	0.10
Potatoes	0.25	0.30	0.25
„ S.	0.40	—	—
Spinach	—	0.15	0.10
To'toes	0.50	1.00	0.40
Turnips	0.10	0.15	0.15
GROCERY			
Coffee	4.00	3.40	3.60
Flour A.	0.80	0.69	0.75
„ C.	0.75	0.67	0.68
Macar.	1.20	1.30	1.10
Noodles	0.62	0.53	0.57
Salt T.	0.56	0.60	0.50
„ C.	0.56	0.42	0.47
Sugar T.	0.92	1.00	0.85
„ H.	0.74	0.78	0.72
Tea C.	6.00	6.00	5.00
OIL AND BEAN CURD			
Bean	0.22	0.30	0.10
Salad	1.85	2.38	1.80
Soya	1.20	1.19	1.20
MILK, BUTTER AND BREAD			
Milk, A	1.15	0.10	1.15
„ B	0.70	0.83	0.60
„ A.T.T.	1.20	1.13	—
Milk	2.00	4.25	3.80
Butter	8.20	8.00	8.20
Margar.	2.10	2.05	2.20
Bread	0.75	0.75	0.75
SOAPS			
Toilet	0.45	0.75	0.85
Wash.	0.77	1.12	1.20
RICE			
K'mee	0.79	0.72	0.79
Foreign	0.62	0.62	0.62
COAL AND FUEL			
Anthrac.	430	440	460
Kitchen	420	—	455
Char.	50	—	45
Brique.	16	17	16.50
Wood	—	—	0.90
K'sene	1.23	1.18	1.36

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In Rear Salesroom—Now on View

On Tuesday, July 8, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Gent's and Lady's Clothing, Furniture and Sundries

In Main Salesroom—On View Tuesday

On Wednesday, July 9, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Household and Office Furniture and Sundries

Noël, Murray & Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS

Will sell by public auction under instructions from the concerned

IN OUR SALESROOM (160 CANTON ROAD)

On Tuesday, July 8, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Superior Household and Office Furniture, Carpets, Tile Ice Chests, Office Safes, "Zenith" and "R.C.A." Radios, "Corona" Typewriter, Large Coir Matting, 50 Doz. Boxes Mosquito Incense, etc.

NOW ON VIEW

IN CARGO SALESROOM (160 CANTON ROAD)

On Tuesday, July 8, 1941, at 11 a.m.

About 156 B/S Paper Pulp (Damaged by fire and water)

Now on view at 360 Dalny Road. Buyers must satisfy themselves as to condition and quantity prior to auction and take prompt delivery from the Godown.

IN CARGO SALESROOM (160 CANTON ROAD)

On Wednesday, July 9, 1941, at 2.30 p.m.

A Quantity of Soap, Cotton and Sundries

All the above cargo damaged by fire and water

ON VIEW TUESDAY AND MORNING OF SALE

HUGH MARTIN, *Managing Director.*

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the economical use of Gas by all consumers, will, apart from any direct saving, enable the Gas Manufacturing plant to be operated on a more economical basis, and will assist the Company in keeping the surcharge on the price of Gas as low as possible.

"WAR SAVINGS INVESTMENT WEEK"

JULY 9 TO JULY 16, 1941

LEND FOR LIBERTY — SAVE FOR VICTORY

through the

Shanghai War Savings Association

Pay in at

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

18 THE BUND

(This space is donated by A. S. Watson & Co.)

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Keep a Supply of 'ASPRO' Handy for Summer Complaints

15 Proved Everyday Uses for 'ASPRO'

1—It relieves Headaches in 5 to 10 minutes.
2—It brings Sweet Sleep to the Sleepless.
3—It relieves Rheumatism in one night.
4—It will ease the Nagging Pains of Neuritis and Neuralgia.
5—Take 'ASPRO' to relieve Toothache.
6—'ASPRO' taken as directed will smash up a Cold or 'Flu attack in 24 hours.
7—It brings relief without harming the heart.
8—It soothes away Irritability.
9—It speedily reduces Temperature.
10—The stabbing pains of Sciatica and Lumbago can be hunted out with 'ASPRO.'
11—It can be taken at any time, in Train, Tram, at Home, at Business, anywhere—everywhere.
12—It gives great relief to women when depressed.
13—It relieves ill after effects of alcohol.
14—It relieves Dengue and Malaria by reducing the fever.
15—As a gargle, 'ASPRO' is wonderful for Sore Throats and Tonsilitis.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Distributors*

MG

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

FOUR YEARS OF STRUGGLE

Today the Sino-Japanese conflict enters upon its fifth year, for it was on July 7, 1937, that the incident occurred at Lukuochiao which started hostilities in the north. That is probably where the Japanese originally intended to localize the struggle, but it quickly spread to the vicinity of Shanghai and now involves the whole of the China coast and a great portion of the Yangtze valley, and the fourth anniversary of the commencement of the "China Incident" finds it still unsettled. When the passage of time places all that has happened during the last four years in China in its proper perspective, it will probably be found that both the Chinese, and the Japanese were unprepared for the developments which occurred with such rapidity after the Lukuochiao incident. Certainly the Japanese believed that if the Chinese resisted it would only be in north China, and what was originally conceived as a comparatively small affair ultimately became a major struggle between the two countries, which is not even now in any way towards adjustment.

What has undoubtedly surprised the world is the stubborn manner in which the Chinese have resisted the Japanese invasion. Ill-equipped, and for the most part poorly trained at the commencement of hostilities, Chinese troops gave a good account of themselves in several battles and notably in the defence of the Shanghai area where against serious odds in the manner of material they held out during a most gruelling ten weeks. Now, driven well back into west China, the National Government at Chungking continues to fight with its armies active in many parts of the country, the Japanese apparently being unable to embark upon that greater effort which would be necessary to reduce China by force of arms. Connected with the outside world through the Burma Road and getting supplies only via that route and from Russia overland, General Chiang Kai-shek appears still as determined as ever to continue resistance in the hope that the Japanese will succumb to what is, after all, a war of attrition, enabling China to regain her independence and territorial integrity.

That the resistance which the Chinese have put up has been costly in life and treasure may be taken for granted. The expenditure of the Japanese under both headings has been by no means inconsiderable, and though accurate figures are not available developments in Japan indicate that a very great strain has been placed upon the Japanese in all walks of life involving considerable strain on the social, financial, economic and political structures of the country. Indeed the costliness of the "China Incident" to Japan has already been such as to make it doubtful whether, should she be able to secure ultimate victory, it can be made a profitable venture for many decades to come. There are doubtless many in Japan who regret that this struggle was ever allowed to develop in this manner it has since that occurrence at Lukuochiao. They are not, and have not been in control of the Japanese Government for some years past, and it is the extreme military clique in Tokyo which is responsible for embarking upon a course of action four years ago which has produced so much suffering in China and distress in Japan.

So far as the nationals of third party Powers in China are concerned, their interests have been and continue to be seriously harmed. It is something of a marvel that they have been able to carry on as they have done in most of the Treaty Ports. It speaks well for those various foreign communities that they have been able to keep their end up in the manner they have. Unfortunately no end appears to be in sight. The views of the Chinese National Government and that of Japan are so far apart that reconciliation between the two seems hopeless. It seems equally to be the case that neither country is in a position to force a decision militarily, with the result that four years of terrific struggle have resulted in no more than a stalemate between them. The Japanese have won victories but they have not won this undeclared war with China, and the probabilities are that the situation in the Far East will never be adjusted until the democracies have beaten Hitler and his accomplices and driven them out of power. It is perhaps in an all round settlement of the world's affairs that peace will be restored to this part of Asia.

THE PAST WEEK

With Japan's reaction to the German invasion of Russia still unknown the main interest last week centred upon the European and Syrian fronts. The flamboyant claims which the Germans made yesterday week have not been shown to be fully justified, though M. Stalin in his broadcast to the Russian nation did not hesitate for one moment to tell his people the truth as to the extent of the German invasion. That the German armies have succeeded in penetrating far into Russian territory no one for a moment would dream of denying, but there is evidence supporting the view that the German war machine is slowing down, either by reason of Russian resistance, which the Nazis themselves admit is stern, or because of the falling off of that initial momentum which the factor of surprise permitted the Germans quickly to gain. The Russians are reported to be slowly falling back upon the Stalin line of prepared fortifications where defence in depth should be possible against Hitler's mechanized divisions. In any event it is realized that the progress which the German forces have made has been at considerable loss of men despite the attempts of the Germans to minimize the cost to them of Russia's resistance.

In Syria the reinforcement of the British and Free French forces has led to somewhat greater activity than for some weeks previously, and with the troops at Palmyra now striking westwards towards the Syrian coast, and others driving towards Homs and Aleppo there are distinct prospects of the Syrian campaign coming shortly to a close. In Abyssinia the surrender of further Italian troops leaves but one comparatively small area in the region of Gondar in Italian hands, and it should not be very long now before the whole of the Italian forces will have been liquidated. Little has been reported from Libya during the past week, and it is possible that weather conditions are now such that any major activity must be postponed until the autumn. The ensuing months should afford Great Britain plenty of opportunity of reinforcing her armies in that theatre of war against the time when Hitler commences his long awaited Suez push.

The British air force has been maintaining its new activities over Germany, and the number of daylight raids, which have been carried out with a minimum of interference from the enemy, suggests the complete preoccupation of the major portion of the German air force over Russia. Many industrial centres in northern and western Germany have been bombed, obviously with greater precision than is possible at night. Britain has been remarkably free from the attentions of enemy aircraft with the result that the task of building up the strength of the R.A.F. has been able to proceed with very little hindrance. This respite which the German invasion of Russia has given to Great Britain is being eagerly availed of to enhance Great Britain's strength, and the future may show that Hitler has made another of his mistakes by diverting so large a proportion of his strength to the campaign against Russia.

Politically the sensation of the week was the recognition of the Nanking régime by Germany, Italy and a number of their puppets. That somewhere around ten states should simultaneously accord that recognition, which the prime movers in this latest development so consistently denied the Wang Ching-wei government, was designed to make a very great pro-Axis showing, but, as it was about the only thing Hitler could do in his endeavour to allay Japanese anxiety concerning the manner in which he still honours his agreements, the probabilities are that in the long run it will not amount to much. Generally speaking the past week with its lights and shades has been by no means a disheartening one. President Roosevelt's message to the United States on Independence Day was one of inspiration to the American people and all those others who cherish the ideals of democracy. The declarations of Col. Knox, Secretary of Navy and other American leaders clearly indicate that the United States are firmly behind the democracies, and, with such assistance, there can be no possible doubt as to the outcome of this struggle.

Wishful Thinking ?

The article attributed to "The Times" in which it is said that Germany is now a military dictatorship and that Nazi leadership is disappearing is interesting if true. The army leaders have not had use for the Nazis at any time since they came into power, and have had a profound contempt for Hitler and his ideas. The latter's attempts to swing the Army entirely round to his way of thinking has not always succeeded, while the military chiefs have at times headed Hitler off from the execution of some of his wilder schemes. It is not, however, quite easy to follow "The Times" in the statement that "Only mental, moral or material weakness could account for Hitler taking the unnecessary risk of retracing his steps and attacking Russia before his westward aims were achieved." On the face of it, knowing Hitler's aversion from having to fight on more than one front, it would appear that the Army command, realizing Germany's growing need for oil and foodstuffs, persuaded him to engage in the campaign in Russia in the hope of securing the wherewithal to carry on the struggle against Britain. It does not, in the circumstances, seem to be a counsel of despair, but rather the reasonable prudence of the army man who wishes to make sure of his supplies before taking on the final battle with Great Britain. The chances that the high command advised the Russian venture are consequently great, though Hitler may have had to swallow a bitter pill by accepting their advice. If the Army has established a dictatorship the lot of some of the Nazi leaders may not prove to be particularly enviable. But there is a possibility that, whether the Army is supreme or not, whoever is in control would be reluctant indeed to let the world know the internal situation in Germany. Army ascendancy would be the first sign of the breakdown of the whole German system, and definite promise of the nearness of a democratic victory. It would be well, therefore, to accept what appears to be the product of wishful thinking with every possible reserve. German hopes, it is true, have been thwarted by the stubbornness of the resistance of Great Britain and her Allies. The Teutons however are a tough race and it will require more than the mere thwarting of their designs to make them throw up the sponge. Perhaps when the Allies are in a position to give the whole of Germany a good plastering from the air things will be different, but it seems much too early to expect anything in the nature of a German collapse in the near future.

STRAY NOTES

July 4.—I have two apologies to make and do not quite know how to begin: but, if I tell this story in my own way, perhaps it will come right. On a hot and steamy morning I decided to *stay in my own backyard*: (this is apology No. 1 to a lady who accuses me of referring to her pretty little garden as a backyard): and thus it was that I both heard and saw a most remarkable performance which, if I had not been in this bird business for a very long time, might well have led me to believe that I had been observing a bird entirely new to this area. (That was apology No. 2 due to the partner of my occasional joys and frequent sorrows, who is now a most competent observer, and who recently told me that she had seen "a new bird making an entirely new noise"). So now for the point of this complicated story. Sitting in my own backyard (as abovementioned) I, too, was suddenly assailed with the idea that I had discovered a new bird: it was about the size of a Blackbird and flew through the trees with a strange cry ... "high-high-high-high-high"—or something like that: but it flew as I have never seen any other smallish bird fly ... with quivering wings like a Kestrel ... sudden darts like a hummingbird ... a queer slow-motion like nothing else that navigates with flapping wings: it appeared to be attacking the Magpies in their Poplar tree: colours are difficult to see with the sun shining in your eyes, so it was not until this strange visitor landed in a Willow and gave an Oriole's call ... that I realized it was our nesting Oriole behaving in this manner with the general idea of protecting its young. Never before have I seen, read or heard of such strange behaviour on the part of a well known bird ... and if the lady who took me for R. or for P. (always the latter) thought she had discovered a new bird she was certainly justified. I also hope the other lady will realize that I often refer to my garden as a backyard. P.S. We who wield that which is (said to be) mightier than the sword often pick up a packet of trouble. I'm off to Weihaiwei tomorrow.—E.S.W.

UNITED STATES' FOOD

Nine hundred doctors, dietitians, chemists, industrialists met in Washington recently to tackle an immense problem: the U.S. diet. As a whole the U. S. today is probably better fed than any other nation, but at least 45,000,000 people in the U.S. are undernourished. Another 50,000,000 people drag along on four cylinders, but cut a good five years off their work-life by not eating the right foods, observes "Time." Of the 35,000,000 remaining, quite a few suffer from overeating.

For good health, the Conference urged citizens of all ages to eat the following foods every day: "One pint of milk for an adult and more for a child; a serving of meat....one egg or some suitable substitute such as navy beans; two vegetables, one of which should be green or yellow; two fruits, one of which should be rich in vitamin C, found abundantly in citrus fruits and tomatoes; breads, flour and cereal, most or preferably all whole grain or enriched; some butter or oleomargarine with vitamin A added; other foods to satisfy the appetite." With such a diet, added vitamins are not necessary, except vitamin D (in codliver oil) for babies and for older children and adults during winter months. According to most dietitians, a basic diet costs at least 24 cents a day per person. But for the 45,000,000 undernourished, 5 cents a meal is all they can spend.

A necessary vitamin is B—a group of at least half a dozen different chemicals. Most radio listeners, said Vice Presidnet Wallace, know B as the "oomph vitamin, that puts the sparkle in your eye, the spring in your step, the zip in your soul!" Vitamin B is found abundantly in whole wheat and coarse grains, is appreciably reduced in the milling process, when the rough coat is "scalped" from wheat kernel.

Enriched Bread not Ideal Solution

Most of the big flour mills and bakers have recently agreed to put vitamin B1, nicotinic acid and iron back into their flour and bread. But experts pointed out that such "enriched bread," although a step forward, was not the ideal solution of the problem. Reasons given were: (1) sufficient productive capacity for riboflavin, which may be a required ingredient of the new flour, will not be ready for almost a year; (2) enriched flour is not as rich in minerals and vitamins as whole grain; (3) to keep up his vitamin B1 requirement from this source alone, a person would have to eat almost a whole loaf of enriched bread every day (of the non-enriched white bread, he would have to eat three to four loaves); (4) the amount of vitamins available to put into bread may just now be seriously curtailed by shipments to Britain; (5) natural flour goes a third of a way longer in breadmaking than refined flour.

Coarse brown bread, the delegates agreed, is still the best source of vitamin B1, but relatively few people want it.

According to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, if everyone in the U.S. ate enough of the right food, we would need to consume "twice as much green vegetables and fruits as we do now....70 per cent. more tomatoes and citrus fruits, 35 per cent. more eggs, 15 per cent. more butter, 20 per cent. more milk (to say nothing of meat)." The Secretary said that he aims to turn over many acres of cotton, tobacco and wheat lands to diversified farming.

Said Mr. Wickard: "Egg production is to be increased sufficiently to supply British needs, and in addition furnish the United States with as many eggs as we ever used in the year of greatest egg consumption in the past. We hope to increase milk production enough to supply Britain's need for milk products, and in addition maintain our own consumption at the level of the past four years. The production of canned tomatoes is to be increased by 50 per cent. over that of last year, and the production of all types of dried beans (a fair meat substitute) by 35 per cent."

IN PARENTHESIS

Everything Planned

"YOUR vacation doesn't seem to bother you."

"No, my boss tells me when, and my wife where."

* * *

They All Do

HE: Promise me you'll reflect carefully before you go out with that wealthy play-boy.

She: Yes, I'll spend hours before my mirror.

* * *

New Field

"MARGIE'S new hat is a beauty. I wonder what milliner designed it?"

"Milliner, indeed! A landscape gardener did it!"

* * *

Actor

CONCEITED Actor: My acting in this picture will put me in the foremost rank.

Bored Director: Yes, right up with the four most rank actors we have.

* * *

Real Worry

CUSTOMER: "The new butcher across the street is giving you tough competition."

Butcher: "That's all right. The time for me to worry is when he starts giving me tender competition."

* * *

Presuming

MRS.: "Gracious, Henry, why are you lecturing Junior?"

Mr.: "You forget, dear, he gets his school report tomorrow and I have to leave on this trip tonight."

* * *

Bad Dreams

"SANDY swears he's never going to eat lobster salad again."

"Did it bother him all night?"

"No, but his dreams about paying the check did."

* * *

Just Imagination

"It certainly is a luxurious and grand feeling to just lie in bed and ring the bell for the valet."

"What are you talking about? You have no valet!"

"No, but I have a nice bell."

* * *

Too High

FIRST Peeping Tom: Between you and me, that blonde's window is too high for us to see into.

Second Peeping Tom—Well, between you and me and the lamp post, it shouldn't be.

* * *

Not Ready to Eat It

"So you complain of finding sand in your soup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you join the Army to serve your country, or complain about the soup?"

"To serve my country, sir—not to eat it."

* * *

Good Company

DAD: "Well, what kind of grades did you make in your finals?"

Son: "All right in everything but one study, and in that I am like Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

Dad: "Why, how's that?"

Son: "I went down in history."

* * *

Shakespeare and Cricket

Why these balls bound; there's noise in it.—"All's Well That Ends Well." II, 3.

Still bats and clubs.—"Coriolanus," I, 1.

I'll catch it e'er it comes to ground.—"Macbeth," III, 5.

Could I but catch it for them —"Timon of Athens," V. I.

Where go you with bats and clubs?—"Coriolanus," I, 3.

And when he caught it he let it go again; and after it again.—"Coriolanus," I, 3.

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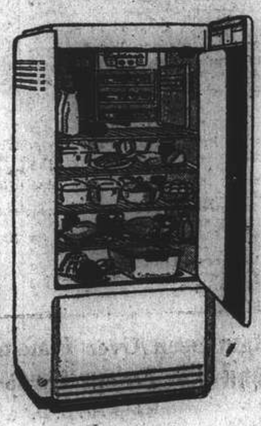

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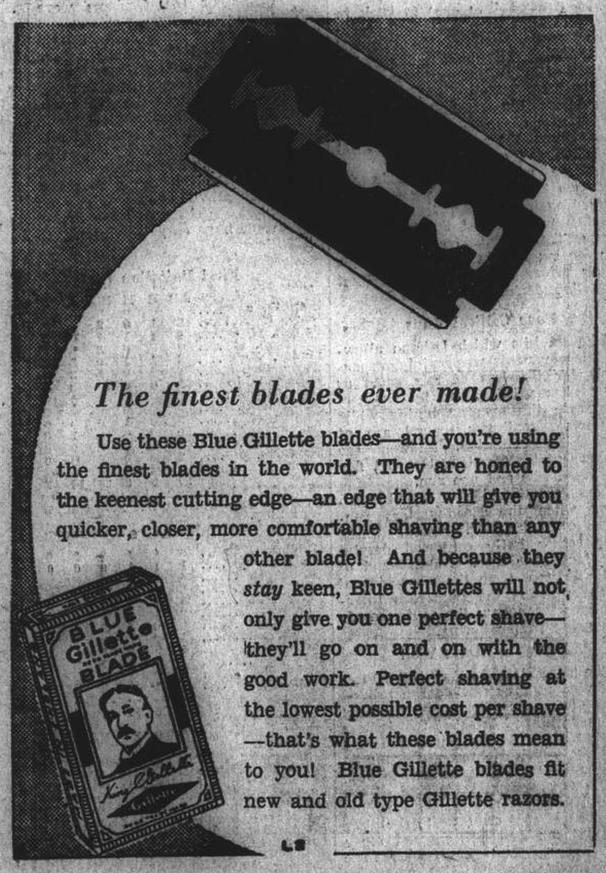

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Favourites Lose Thrilling Ladies Doubles Final

THE first major tennis upset of the season occurred yesterday afternoon at the Association Court when the French Club combination of Mrs. B. Krenov and Miss C. Tavares took the measure of the favourites, Mrs. Thelma Collaco and Miss Jimmie Holwill, by 6-3, 1-6, 6-4, to win the Shanghai Ladies Doubles Championship.

The result was a fitting climax to a match which thoroughly belied expectations and produced some unusually exciting rallies—with the winning pair recovering from a 4-2 deficit in the last set to reel off four games in succession and leave their opponents standing.

The agile net play of Mrs. Krenov, combined with the excellent forehand driving of Miss Tavares, were the principal factors behind the result, although in fairness to the losers it must be admitted that they played brilliant tennis in the second set and their collapse in the final period of the match was thus all the more astonishing.

Fluctuating Fortunes

Fluctuating fortunes were indeed the most outstanding feature of the match. In the first set Mrs. Collaco and Miss Holwill ran off to a quick 2-0 lead but their opponents tied the score first at 2-2 and then at 3-3. Thereafter the winners flashed some brilliant form to win the set without conceding another single game.

The second set was a triumph for Miss Holwill and her partner, the favoured pair sweeping the French Club combination off the court with the loss of but one game—the fourth on Mrs. Krenov's service.

Victory seemed assured for Miss Holwill and Mrs. Collaco when they led by 2-0 in the final set, but the grim determination of Mrs. Krenov and Miss Tavares could not be defeated and they crept up slowly but surely to tie the count at 2-2. Mrs. Collaco and Miss Holwill made a final bid for victory when they took the next two games to assume the virtually unassailable lead of 4-2, but at this stage they suddenly collapsed and permitted the winners to run off with the next four games in succession to decide the match.

All Four Players Brilliant

Although Mrs. Krenov was perhaps the steadiest of the four players—and certainly played a prominent part in the victory—each of the combatants was brilliant in patches. Miss Tavares employed a wicked forehand drive to advantage, while Mrs. Collaco more than matched the performance of Mrs. Krenov at the net. Miss Holwill, the singles champion, was not at her best and though she was undoubtedly responsible for the most spectacular shots of the game, she lacked steadiness. This no doubt caused the defeat of the favourites.

The losers commenced in promising style, breaking through Miss Tavares' service in the opening game and then winning the second on Mrs. Collaco's deliveries. The tide of battle, however, swung in the other direction for the next two games and Mrs. Krenov won her service in the third and then broke through Miss Holwill's deliveries to tie the score, 2-2.

Miss Tavares and Mrs. Collaco won their respective services and the count remained deadlocked at 3-3, but the winners rallied with Mrs. Krenov's service in the seventh game and continued to play faultless tennis to run out victors by 6-3.

Little to Choose Between Them

Contrary to the indications of the score the set produced close exchanges and there was really very little to choose between the two couples. Mrs. Krenov and Miss Tavares were, perhaps, the better combination and their long association in league play stood them in good stead.

The second set found Miss Holwill and Mrs. Collaco at the top of their form and they never faltered to maintain the upper hand throughout the seven games, conceding only the fourth to Mrs Krenov. The rallies here were also close but the winners of the set enjoyed sufficient edge to leave little doubt as to their superiority.

Grim determination characterised the start of the third set but the hopes of the French Club pair to pull off an upset seemed slim indeed when their opponents broke through the powerful service of Mrs. Krenov in the first game and then went ahead to a 2-0 lead on Miss Holwill's deliveries.

A Crucial Moment of the Game

Then came one of the most crucial moments of the game. Miss Tavares was serving but her opponents forced a 40-15 decision. The loss of this game would have given Miss Holwill and Mrs. Collaco a 3-0 lead and virtually the match with it.

But Miss Tavares and Mrs. Krenov succeeded in fighting back against this disadvantage to take the game and reduce arrears to 2-1, while in the following game Mrs. Collaco faltered to allow the under-dogs to tie the score at 2-2.

Another sudden reversal of fortune followed. Mrs. Krenov lost her service again and Miss Holwill won hers immediately afterwards for the favourites to lead once more—this time by the healthy margin of 4-2!

Victory at last seemed in their grasp but Miss Tavares came to the rescue with her service to out the margin to 4-3.

The Deciding Game

Then came the deciding game of the match. Mrs. Collaco had the service but dropped the game after three deuces and several tense rallies (4-4).

From this point onwards the issue was settled and Mrs. Krenov and Miss Tavares had little difficulty in reeling off the next two games for set at 6-4 and match at 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

At the conclusion of the match the trophies were presented by Mr. A. H. George, British Consul-General in Shanghai and President of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association.

Victors and Vanquished in Ladies Doubles Championship

Scoring a sensational upset over the favourites, the French Club combination of Mrs. B. Krenov and Miss C. Tavares won the Ladies Doubles Tennis Championship on the Association court yesterday when they defeated Mrs. Thelma Collaco and Miss Jimmie Holwill by 6-3, 1-6, 6-4. Pictured above are the four finalists. Reading from left to right: Miss Tavares, Mrs. Krenov, Miss Holwill and Mrs. Collaco.

Swanson Regains Form to Give Orphans Well-Deserved Win

THE second round of play in the Shanghai City Baseball League got under way yesterday afternoon at the Race Course diamond when the Headquarters Orphans won a well-deserved victory over the First Battalion in a game that was marred by numerous arguments and interruptions. The final score at the conclusion of the contest was Headquarters 5, First Battalion 3.

Swanson, ace hurler of the Orphans, showed that he was back in top form after the shellacking he received at the hands of the Shanghai Amateurs in the fourth inning of the Fourth of July classic and he allowed the First Battalion but three hits throughout the encounter, one of which was a weak roller to second base which Kopacz of the First Battalion ran out.

Laffoon, who did so well in the last two innings of the big game on July 4 against the Amateurs did not fare so well against the heavy hitters of the Headquarters and he was hit for six hits in the first two innings before the coach of the First Battalion decided to relieve him.

Four Critical Runs

The six hits which Laffoon allowed his opponents was mainly responsible for the loss of this game as four runs were scored by the Orphans in the opening inning while Summers, southpaw mound ace of the First Battalion, allowed the batters of the Headquarters but five scattered hits and one run.

The game, outside of the first inning when the Headquarters runners crossed the plate four times, was rather hotly contested despite the fact that it was slow and of little interest from the viewpoint of a spectator as the numerous interruptions throughout the contest made the game rather boring.

Swanson Starts Well

The game started off with the First Battalion at bat and Swanson proved very effective in the opening inning when he fanned the first two batters to face him anl then caught the easy pop fly which Robinson, third man up for the First Battalion hit to him.

The Orphans, in their half of the first inning started the ball rolling when Middleton came up to the plate and hit the first ball pitched for a hit over second base. MacKinzie was credited with a hit when his attempted sacrifice sent the ball rolling between the pitcher and first base to allow both runners to be safe on first and second.

With two men on bases, Ruge came up to the plate and he was given a base on balls to fill the bases. Terrell then stepped up to the plate and he drove in Middleton as his hit to second base resulted in Klusendorf trying to catch Ruge out on second. Silk then stepped up to the plate and he popped up to Laffoon who let the ball drop to the ground without touching it.

Ace Hitter Fails

With the bases again loaded, Shaull, backstop and ace hitter of the Orphans stepped up to the plate and the rooters of the Orphans were yelling themselves hoarse asking him to knock the pill out of the ball park. Two strikes and three balls were called on him before Laffoon fanned him to slightly relieve the situation.

Miller, shortstop of the Orphans, then stepped up to the plate and waited for a ball that he liked and sent it past the left fielder for a three base hit bringing home three runners and giving the Orphans a four run lead which proved enough to sew up the contest. Hicks ended the inning by grounding out, Robinson to McMillian.

First Battalion

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Horvath, c	1	0	0	1	0	0
Long, lf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Penick, rf, c	4	1	1	7	0	0
Robinson, ss	4	0	0	2	3	1
Mudry, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	0
Klusendorf, 2b	3	0	0	2	3	2
McMillian, lb	2	0	0	10	0	0
Lyon, lf, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kopacz, cf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Laffoon, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dodd*	1	0	0	0	0	0
Summers, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
	29	3	3	24†	10	3

*Batted for Laffoon in the third inning
†Headquarters did not bat in the ninth inning.

Headquarters

Middleton, 2b	5	1	1	2	2	0
McKinzie, 3b	1	1	1	0	0	0
Stolley, 3b	4	0	1	0	3	0
Ruge, lb	2	0	1	15	0	0
Terrell, cf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Silk, rf	2	1	1	0	0	0
Kovack, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Shaull, c	1	0	0	2	4	0
Provencher, c	4	0	1	1	4	0
Miller, ss	4	0	1	1	3	0
Hicks, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Swanson, p	3	1	2	2	5	0
	37	5	11	27	17	1

Runs by inning.
First Battalion 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3
Headquarters 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —5

Summary: Earned Runs—Headquarters 4, First Battalion 1. Three base hit, Miller. Two base hits Swanson. Left on bases—First Battalion 1, Headquarters 13. Struck out by Laffoon 1, by Summers 5, by Swanson 4. Passed balls Provencher 2. Balk—Swanson. Hits off Laffoon 6 in two innings, Summers 5 in 6 innings, off Swanson 3 in nine innings. Stolen bases—Penick, Mudry, Stolley. Bases on balls off Swanson 1, Laffoon 1, Summers 2. Hit by pitcher—McMillian by Swanson. Winning pitcher—Swanson, losing pitcher—Laffoon. Umpires: Allender, Rossell, Jackson. Time of game: 2 hours and fifteen minutes.

Marine Softball League

The inter-regimental softball league of the Marines will continue this afternoon when another lot of three fixtures will be played off. All matches are schedule to start at 4 o'clock.

1st Battalion (Officers) *v.* 2nd Battalion (Officers).
Headquarters (Enlisted Men) *v.* 1st Battalion (Enlisted Men)
2nd Battalion (Enlisted Men) *v.* Headquarters (Officers).

Two Major Upsets Seen in Senior Lawn Bowls League

FORM went by the board yesterday afternoon when two upsets were seen in the senior division of the Lawn Bowls League. The most remarkable performance of the day was that of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club "Reds" who suddenly broke into winning form yesterday when they caught the Shanghai Recreation Club at a low ebb. Playing at the latter's greens, the winners dropped one rink to win by the impressive score of 4-1, while a difference of nine shots lay between the totals.

This defeat may prove a costly one to the Recs as they have now dropped from second berth in the league standings to fifth. At the moment it appears that now after three years as league champions their reign will be ended unless further upsets are seen in futures matches between the leading aggregations.

Meanwhile, at the grounds of the Clube Lusitano, their "Greens" unit were completely annihilated by the Shanghai Junior Golf Club who sprang a surprise to blank out the Portuguese 5-0. The winners proved their superiority in all three rink matches and most impressive was A. Evans' four who laid the corner-stone for the side's victory with 25-11 triumph.

Unlike their luckless "Green," the Clube Lusitano "Reds" continued on their winning vein to strengthen their hold in the league standings by disposing of the formidable Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club "Blues" 4-1. Actual competition in this encounter was far closer than the 4-1 score would indicate as there was only the meagre difference of nine woods in the grand total. The loser's solitary point was earned by C. Richards' quartette who disposed of H. A. Ozorio's four.

As fully anticipated, the Hongkew Golf Club emerged victorious over the Police Recreation Club by 4-1. The Police, however, put up much stronger opposition than they had in their earlier matches. They were only decisively beaten in one rink.

C. L. "Reds" Win Again

Following up their previous success, the Clube Lusitano strengthed their hold on the leading berth of the league standing by defeating the redoubtable S.L.B.C. "Reds" 62-53.

E. A. Souza's rink laid the foundation of the Clube's triumph by defeating E. R. Harmer's four by a useful margin of 11 shots, winning 26-15. C. Richards' quartette saved the S.L.B.C. from being blanked out by subduing H. A. Ozorio's rink by the narrow count of 24-19.

S.R.C. 1; S.L.B.C. "Reds" 4

S.R.C.		S.L.B.C.	
G. C. Jensen (skip)	22	W. A. Turnbull (skip)	19
W. T. Manley		W. J. McDermott	
W. Hall		J. J. Evans	
A. L. Roberts		H. S. Bartley	
F. O. Madar (skip)	20	W. J. Monk (skip)	31
G. N. Manley		W. J. Ward	
J. M. C. Lopes		E. Jacobs	
T. G. Almeida		D. B. Scrimgeour	
G. B. Stormes (skip)	19	W. Train (skip)	20
C. Thompson		A. S. Russell	
R. E. Manley		E. Owen	
B. A. Shirazee		J. Stevenson	
	61		70

J. G. C. Register First Win

The Shanghai Junior Golf Club created a mild sensation yesterday when they produced splendid bowling form to trounce the Clube Lusitano "Greens" severely to win by the huge margin of 27 shots.

Surprisingly poor opposition was put up by the Portuguese who lost all three rink matches. A. Evans' four put the Junior Golfers away to a good start by defeating H. J. Encarnacao's rink by 14 woods; the score being 25-11. Though closer tussles were seen in the remaining rinks the winners were nevertheless able to hold an upper hand.

CLUBE LUSITANO "GREENS" 0; S.J.G.C. 5

LUSITANO		S.J.G.C.	
H. J. d'Encarnacao (skip)	11	A. Evans (skip)	25
A. J. da Roza		J. Aquino	
R. Marcal		P. Shaw	
A. C. Sequeira		M. Benton	
Dr. D. M. P. Gutterres (skip)	15	K. Swartzell (skip)	22
E. A. S. C. da Sousa		H. Hill	
F. M. Gonsalves		C. Schmied	
J. A. Rivero		R. Miles	
A. F. Gomes (skip)	14	A. Denton (skip)	20
L. F. Lopes		W. Watson	
A. A. Baptista		H. Cranfield	
		C. Fletcher	
	40		37

S.L.B.C. "Reds" Score Upset

The S.L.B.C. "Reds" confounded the predictions of bowling experts yesterday when they suddenly struck form to triumph over the Shanghai Recreation Club, the defending league champions, after a prolific thrilling engagement in all three rinks.

W. J. Monk's four contributed greatly to the success of the team by disposing of the formidable rink led by F. O. Madar by a 31-20 to give the S.L.B.C. a useful advantage of 11 shots.

W. Train's quartette just managed to eke out a one-wood victory over G. B. Stormes four.

S.L.B.C. "Blues" 1, Clube Lusitano "Reds" 4

S.L.B.C.		LUSITANO	
E. R. Harmer (skip)	18	E. A. Souza (skip)	28
J. Hunrox		J. P. de Campos	
H. S. Bell		O. H. Edgren	
J. P. Stalker		A. A. Leitao	
C. Richards (skip)	24	H. A. Ozorio (skip)	19
F. S. Ward		C. L. Passos	
A. Braid		B. F. Marques	
E. E. Wallwork		J. M. Gutierrez	
J. E. Harvey (skip)	14	A. M. Souza (skip)	17
T. J. Goodman		S. del Rivero	
A. T. Barrett		F. Machado	
F. McLennan		F. M. F. Gutierrez	
	53		62

H. G. C. Trim Police R. C.

One rink was dropped by the Hongkew Golfers in their encounter with the Police Recreation Club at the Hongkew Park yesterday. C. M. Sequeira's rink gave the H.G.C. a useful lead on points when his four trimmed R. C. Martin's rink by a decisive score of 30-18.

Far closer engagements were noticed in the other two rinks. A. G. Costa's four only managed to beat R. Conduit's rink by five woods while M. L. Crowther's quartett earned for the Police their only point.

H.G.C. 4; P.R.C. 1

H.G.C.		P.R.C.	
C. M. Sequeira (skip)	30	R. C. Martin (skip)	18
M. P. Campos		C. McCahey	
A. R. Portaria		F. Cornish	
J. Rocha		J. J. Gavan	
A. G. Costa (skip)	25	R. Conduit (skip)	20
F. C. Ozorio		K. S. Wimsett	
J. J. Souza		D. Crawford	
C. G. Silva		J. Ball	
E. C. J. Pereira (skip)	19	M. L. Crowther (skip)	23
J. M. M. Britto		J. M. Sanbrook	
A. H. Corveth		W. Hutton	
S. A. Pintos		G. H. Craik	
	74		61

Second Division

CLUBE LUSITANO 0; COUNTRY CLUBE 5

LUSITANO		COUNTRY CLUB	
M. R. Pereira (skip)	11	I. A. Beith (skip)	23
A. A. Rodriguez		R. Lock	
D. M. Gutterres		J. Davidson	
J. P. G. Roliz		E. F. Bateman	
M. A. Sequeira (skip)	14	W. G. Crokam (skip)	19
S. A. Collaco		J. B. Gilroy	
C. A. Danenberg		H. C. B. Way	
F. A. Maher		P. D. G. Gain	
H. A. S. de Sousa (skip)	16	H. C. Hopkins (skip)	35
A. M. Sequeira		A. K. Ward	
H. Costa		J. T. Brooke	
M. Ferreira		P. W. Massey	
	41		77

S.J.G.C. 4; BARBARIANS B.C. 1

S.J.G.C.		BARBARIANS	
A. Hayward (skip)	29	L. Bell (skip)	18
D. McCras		N. Bell	
A. Whitemore		J. Crighton	
C. Avison		O. Thompson	
T. Barry (skip)	18	H. Finnigan (skip)	23
F. Stebbeds		J. Bowie	
J. Scott		R. Black	
O. Nordling		J. Coleman	
P. W. Ephgrave (skip)	20	G. Pryde (skip)	16
N. Bournes		W. Dow	
P. Cairns		D. Phillips	
G. Watt		H. Brownlow	
	84		57

S.L.B.C. 4; S.R.C. 1

S.L.B.C.		S.R.C.	
T. Sayle (skip)	24	F. A. Leitao (skip)	13
S. G. Mills		T. Vetch	
H. B. Lobb		N. C. Beeman	
D. E. Harbottle		E. Gifford	
C. Pratt (skip)	26	T. Kirby (skip)	7
J. A. Stoddart		J. Shute	
A. M. Parker		V. L. Xavier	
H. S. Bartley		H. R. Hotchkiss	
J. Frost (skip)	18	G. Madar (skip)	19
A. R. Eisenhut		A. E. Collins	
G. B. Fryer		J. R. McDonald	
L. A. Whittaker		W. Moore	
	70		39

A.S.P. "A" Trounce Foreign "Y" Reds

Catching the Foreign "Y" Reds on an off-day, the A.S.P. "A" smashed their way to another impressive win in the senior division of the Ladies Softball league yesterday morning when they trounced the former by the lopsided score of 13-2. The "Y" Ladies did not appear to be themselves at all during the entire seven innings and gave the impression that their defeat was a foregone conclusion.

Meanwhile, in the four "B" division fixtures, three were played off while the one between the F.M.C. and the J.R.C. was won by the former by walk-over. The Rangers found the J.A.C. squad just a bit too good for them and were forced to concede defeat by the count of 13-9. In the second tussle the Ching Woo only required six innings to humble the C.S.F. ladies 6-5.

The third "B" division encounter saw the Lanterns cross the home plate 11 times while the "C" aggregation of the A.S.P. could not do better than garner the paltry figure of two runs.

It is difficult to pick out any one outstanding player in the A.S.P. "A" squad as each member of the team did all that was required of them. Frances Caldas at first base was a study in reliability while Marie Canavarro was as steady as a rock at third base.

On the other side, not even M. Lespinase who as a rule does well in the pitcher's berth failed to impress.

The following are the detailed scores:—

"A" Division

A.S.P. "A"	3	1	0	0	6	3	0	—	13
For. "Y" Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

"B" Division

Rangers	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	—	9
J.A.C.	1	1	5	6	0	0	0	—	13
C.S.F.	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	—	5
Ching Woo	2	0	0	0	2	2	x	—	6
Lantern	3	1	2	1	4	0	0	—	11
A.S.P. "C"	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	2

Crickmer Bats Well In S.C.C. Friendly

In a friendly encounter on the S.C.C. Ground yesterday afternoon a side captained by T. H. Wood defeated G. T. Gambling's XI by two wickets after a good game in which both teams scored well. Gambling's eleven, batting first, knocked up 159 in reply to which Wood's men scored 172, passing their opponents' total for the loss of eight wickets to win the match rather narrowly.

Crickmer's knock of 70, for the losers, was the feature effort of the day, his knock including no less than nine fours. His fifth wicket partnership with Brown, who scored an attractive 44, realized an invaluable 91, a total which went a long way to assisting Gambling's XI in reaching the score they eventually did. Apart from Crickmer and Brown the remainder of the side did little to further their side's effort and the innings closed for 159. No less than nine attackers were used and the unusual spectacle of Leach, Club captain, playing wicket-keeper—a job that he did well—was witnessed.

The winners, though beginning none too well, made light of their task and though there were anxious moments during their knock, some useful innings by their earlier bats turned the tide and they eventually passed their rivals' total for the loss of eight wickets to win by two wickets. The innings was completed, however, and 172 were chalked up before the last man was out.

G. T. Gambling's XI

J. R. Kale, b. Harvey	6
R. F. Scott, c. and b. Graybrook	0
H. A. Crickmer, st. Leach, b. Weldman	70
G. C. Large, b. Harvey	0
S. A. Grew, c. Weldman, b. Graybroot	0
J. B. Brown, run out	44
W. Marsay, b. Fletcher	15
A. W. Pettit, c. Fletcher, b. Weldman	3
R. C. Corfield, not out	12
G. T. Gambling, b. Fletcher	0
H. E. Orr, run out	0
Extras	9
Total	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graybrook	5	1	18	2
Harvey	6	0	28	2
Smith	5	0	23	0
Flemons	2	0	12	0
Mackenzie	2	0	16	0
Weldman	3	0	20	3
Black	2	0	10	0
Fletcher	2	0	5	2
Brankin	1.1	0	7	0

T. H. Wood's XI

A. J. Harvey, b. Corfield	2
J. A. G. L. Smith, c. Orr, b. Marsay	30
J. Fletcher, l.b.w., b. Brown	37
K. J. Flemons, b. Scott	8
E. A. Weldman, b. Brown	34
D. J. Graybrook, l.b.w., b. Large	4
W. Brankin, b. Kale	17
R. A. Black, c. Marsay, b. Kale	1
K. MacKenzie, b. Corfield	8
T. H. Wood, st. Orr, b. Gambling	6
D. W. Leach, not out	19
Extras	12
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Corfield	3	0	19	2
Pettit	4	0	29	0
Marsay	3	0	18	2
Brown	8.5	1	37	2
Large	2	0	11	1
Scott	3	0	20	1
Crickmer	2	0	13	0
Kale	2	0	9	2
Gambling	1	0	5	1

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	46	26	.639
Cleveland	46	30	.605
Boston	39	33	.535
Chicago	37	36	.507
Detroit	33	39	.404
Philadelphia	34	38	.472
St. Louis	26	44	.371
Washington	29	45	.366

National League

Brooklyn	46	26	.671
St. Louis	46	27	.640
New York	38	32	.543
Cincinnati	36	35	.521
Pittsburgh	31	35	.470
Chicago	34	40	.459
Boston	29	41	.414
Philadelphia	20	53	.274

—United Press.

Joe DiMaggio Still Hitting 'Em

New York, July 6.

"Joltin'" Joe DiMaggio and his slaphappy mates got the homerun fever yesterday, after that twoday layoff over the holidays, and the result was a smashing 10 to 5 win over Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics.

The victory enabled the Bronx bombers to maintain their two game advantage over the Cleveland Indians. It was the fortysixth consecutive game in which DiMaggio hit safely.

As a matter of fact, Joe would not take a chance on losing his hitting streak which now is two games above the all-time major league record. The brilliant outfielder stepped up to the plate in the first inning and clouted a homer with a mate aboard.

Homers were also contributed by Charley Keller in the fifth, and by Johnny Strum and Red Rolfe in the eighth. Dick Seibert, slugging Philadelphia infielder, was a spark plug of the Athletics' attack, helping himself to a pair of homers.

Dorothy Round Takes The Plunge

London, July 4.

Behind the news that Mrs. Little has accepted a coaching appointment with the Seigniory Tennis Club, Montreal, is the story of the passing of one of the world's best known players from the unpaid ranks to the paid. There are still people who when the name of 'Mrs. Little' is spoken, have to stop and think but mention Dorothy Round and there is no hesitation.—Reuter.

UPTOWN
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
At 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
"ONCE I HELPED HUMANITY ....NOW I HATE IT!"
THE KING OF HORROR
BORIS KARLOFF in
"The MAN THEY COULD NOT HANG"
Next Change "SAPS at SEA" with STAN LAUREL & OLIVER HARDY

Terrace Wins Shanghai Golf Club Singles

The finals of the Shanghai Golf Club singles handicap which was postponed from last week between the finalists T. S. M. Terrace and B. J. Wall, was played yesterday morning and was won by the former, over 36 holes. The weather was very hot with the temperature soaring to extreme heights, making good golf practically impossible.

At the end of the 13th hole Terrace was three up, but Wall fought back splendidly to square the match at the 18th green.

In the afternoon they started off with the heat more intense than ever, so much so, that it was practically a terrific effort to control the ball at all. At the 27th hole they were all square.

From there on Wall proceeded to lose the next three holes. Meanwhile, Terrace played steady golf and finally ran out the winner by four up and three to play.

The finals between J. O. Brienfiel and L. McCants, finalists for the Club Cup, was won by the latter five up and three to play, over 36 holes.

These two players experienced the same conditions as Terrace and Wall did. At the end of the first 18 holes during the morning McCants turned five up and in the afternoon round continued to hold his opponent and finally won by five up and three to play.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

Sunday, July 6, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs			$5.00 Win Forecast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	3	6		49.30	
2	4	1		126.90	37.40
3	3	2		151.60	76.20
4	3	6		91.00	64.10
5	4	6		123.10	31.30
6	1	3		182.30	65.50
7	5	1		101.10	173.20
8	1	6		111.10	84.30
9	1	5		51.50	30.90
10	4	3		70.30	18.50
11	5	4		85.50	44.30
12	4	3		48.20	45.80

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—
$5 Win Forecast Race No. 6 dog No. 1-3 Div. $182.30.
$2 Course Double Events Races 6/7 dog No. 1-5 Div. $173.20.

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142 Museum Road Tel. 17100
3 SHOWS TO-DAY!
At 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
"ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS"
Allan JONES Nancy KELLY Peggy MORAN
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OPENS WEDNESDAY!
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PARC DES SPORTS
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NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
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Edward Small presents The SON of MONTE CRISTO
LOUIS HAYWARD JOAN BENNETT
with SIR SEDLEY FLORENCE BATES · MONTAGUE LOVE
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$1.50, $2.50, $3.50 $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50
SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL A.T.I. THEATRES at the CATHAY, GRAND, METROPOL, NANKING or DOWNTOWN at SAM LAZARO BROS.

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NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
ALL AMERICAN Player! ALL AMERICAN Coach! ALL AMERICAN Man!
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CHARLIE RUGGLES · OSA MASSEN · JANE WYMAN
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THE GRANDEST COMEDY-ROMANCE OF THE YEAR!
JOEL McCREA ELLEN DREW
REACHING FOR THE SUN
with EDDIE BRACKEN
ADDED ATTRACTION: PARAMOUNT NEWS

FROM DAY TO DAY

A PIANOFORTE recital will be given today over XCDN at 9.30 p.m. by Mrs. John McNeill who will play compositions by Chopin.

THE subject of Alexander Carlisle's talk today from XCDN at 9.20 p.m. is the Vickers Machine Gun and will take the form of a discussion between the speaker and Mr. Harry Pringle.

THE Earl of Feversham's decision to sell the Vale of Bilsdale, in the North Riding, will mean a second big reduction in the family estates in recent years. A large acreage was sold during the last war to pay death duties. In spite of this, the earl remains one of the largest landowners in the North, with well over 50,000 acres. His estate, too, offers some of the best sport to be had anywhere.

DR. Zenjuro, Director of the Central China Central Epidemic Prevention Institute of the Dojinkai, on Tuesday was appointed Professor of the Medical Department of the Hokkaide Imperial University, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday morning. Dr. Inouye will be replaced by Surgeon Vice-Admiral Asazo Tanaka, retired, according to the paper.

LIEUT-GENERAL Sir Thomas Blamey, the Australian leader in the Near East, now appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief to General Sir Archibald Wavell, won his spurs as a fighting leader in the last war. For he developed the policy of attack no matter how difficult and dangerous the situation. A notable example was the successful Australian counter-attack at Villers Bretonneux, to stem the big German push in 1918 at its maximum success.

THERE is an idea in Greece, though not credited elsewhere, that the Crown Prince Paul will be set up as a puppet king by the Germans. His wife is a granddaughter of the ex-Kaiser. She was Princess Frederika of Hanover, only daughter of Wilhelm's only daughter, the former Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia. The Crown Prince Paul, who is eleven years younger than his brother, King George, declined the Greek throne 20 years ago, but stronger pressure may be brought on him now. He has a son, born last June.

EVERY provincial government will have a department of foodstuffs in its province, says a Chungking message to the "Chen Yien Pao." These departments will co-ordinate their work with that of the departments of finance and reconstruction of the provincial governments. Foodstuff sections will be created under each of these departments of food. The Chinese government will issue foodstuff bonds sometime this autumn to secure public loans for purchasing large quantities of provisions. They are now being printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Chungking, the report concludes.

MR. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, stands well over six feet, shy in manner, but a powerful speaker, he is a worthy son of a great father. He is a lawyer by training. He forsook the law for a £10.000 a year insurance job, in the course of which he once put through a £500,000 policy on the life of an American tobacco magnate. Four years ago he sacrificed most of his income to become one of his father's secretaries, and since 1939 he has been Samuel Goldwyn's chief assistant at Hollywood, and has won golden opinions in that critical community.

WHEN Mr. Peter Fraser, Premier of New Zealand, came to London he could hardly help contrasting his latest visit with his first over 30 years ago. Then he was a young Rossshire carpenter, educated chiefly at night classes, who had travelled south with a single ticket and a few shillings in his pocket. He stayed here only a few years, and then went steerage to New Zealand and worked as a docker. Two years later he became president of the Auckland General Labourers' Union and in eight years president of the New Zealand Labour Party. Thirty years after setting foot in New Zealand he was Prime Minister.

LONDON will give a warm welcome to Dr. Wellington Koo when he returns as Chinese Ambassador, for he is one of the most accomplished diplomats, and one of the best after-dinner speakers, who have been appointed to the Court of St. James's. He is the perfect blend of East and West—suave, polished, intelligent, and infinitely patient. He speaks English and French fluently, but with a slight American accent, for he was educated in the United States and spent many years there. His career has had its exciting incidents. He once escaped from Pekin, after a price had been put on his head, dressed in an American woman's clothes.

IT is not often that a man is chosen to serve twice as Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the selection of Sir Iain Colquhoun for a third term is ample evidence of his popularity and efficiency. Chief of his ancient clan, and a Knight of the Thistle since 1937, Sir Iain, who is 54, was severely wounded in the last war, and received the D.S.O. and bar. He is a keen open-air man, with a special love for mountaineering, and some years ago had a remarkable experience when climbing in the Cairngorms. Overtaken by a heavy snow-storm, he sought refuge under an overhanging ledge, and while groping his way along clutched what he thought was a root for support. To his amazement he found it was the leg of a golden eagle, which was also sheltering there, with head tucked under its wing.

WARS always bring new words into use, or give wider currency to old ones. In this war we have already borrowed quite a number from the Germans, who in peace-time borrowed many sporting terms from us. Our airmen, for instance, always use the Germans own word for anti-aircraft fire—flak. This is simply a contraction of three German words which, translated, literally means "aircraft defence cannon." We are all beginning to speak of *panzer* division, and many people assume that the word is the German for panther. This is not so. It simply means "armoured," and was in use long before the war in connection, for instance, with the word cruiser. *Blitz* is another word that has already become too familiar. It is the German for "lightning flash." "Wop," meaning an Italian, is an Americanism which became popular in the last war, but how it came into being has already been forgotten.

Ogura Advocates More Taxation

Tokyo, July 6.

Vernacular papers this morning gave prominence to Osaka despatches reporting the interview granted to Kwansai newspapermen yesterday by Mr. Masatsune Ogura, Minister-without-Portfolio, who openly proposed increased taxation as a necessary means of strengthening Japan's wartime financial structure.

Mr. Ogura pointed out that the changed international situation demands close scrutiny, and 'necessary adjustments to the nation's wartime financial system broadly covering the fields of larger production, price control, government economies, and the distribution of labour.

The noted financial expert declared that the sudden change in the international situation brought about as a result of the Soviet-German hostilities, has imposed upon financial circles in Japan, both official and private, serious demands for renewed determination and preparation to cope with any emergency.

Double Weapon

Warning against trends toward inflation, Mr. Ogura suggested a double weapon to keep currency circulation within bounds of safety, first, utmost government economies starting with the current budget, and possible upward revision of taxes.

Mr. Ogura said that he was convinced that the existing system of war finance leans too heavily toward bond revenue. He added that he is not in favour of compulsory savings, but believes that there is room to consider a strengthening of the savings campaign by reinvigorating the activities of national savings guilds.

The Minister-without-Portfolio stressed that increased production is the most pressing economic question facing the country. He pointed out further that in order to assure successful results, there is the need to re-examine the price control policy with a view to achieving greater consistency between the government's low-price programme and the advancement in costs.—Domei.

Ceremonies to Be Held By Japanese League

Tokyo, July 6.

Inauguration ceremonies of the "East Asia Promotion League" representing an amalgamation of 52 organizations serving similar ideals devoted to the furtherance of Asiatic principles, will take place at the Hibiya Public Hall at 2 o'clock with the attendance of 3,000 delegates, members of the Cabinet, and leaders of the National Service Association, which is the sponsor of the project.

The event will be the practical outcome of a cabinet decision announced on January 14, when the government proposed the formation of such a league in an attemt to co-ordinate the work of numerous private and semi-official institutions pledged to the promotion of Japan's programme calling for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia.

The first meeting of promoters of the League was held on June 21, following active efforts seeking that its establishment be carried out by the National Service Association following the reorganization of the Association's structure.—Domei.

Japanese Contributions To War Chest

Tokyo, July 6.

In the four years since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on July 7, 1939, the Japanese people contributed a total of 103,521,012 yen to the War Ministry, while Japanese abroad and foreign residents of Japan presented collective gift of 3,623,544 yen to bolster national defence and to help finance hostilities in China, the War Ministry announced today.

In addition to their donations exceeding 103,000,000 yen, Japanese sent 28,335,313 "comfort kits" to Japanese soldiers and sailors serving at the front, and also donated to the defence services 424 aeroplanes, 172 tanks, 325 cannons, 11,037 machineguns and 69 searchlights.

Meanwhile the Communications Ministry on July 5 opened "comfort kit stations" in leading department stores in Tokyo which will handle gifts to men at the front and letters to friends and relatives of soldiers serving in China. The stations will be operated for five days as part of the programme commemorating the fourth anniversary of the China Incident.—Reuter.

Japanese Army Honours Dead in China

Tokyo, July 6.

The War Office and the Cabinet Board of Decorations jointly announced today the awarding of posthumous honours to 2,112 Army officers and men, and also employees of the Army, who sacrificed their lives in the Cause of the China Affair between September 1, 1937 to April 29, 1940, mostly in the China fighting between the Yellow and the Yangtze Rivers.

The announcement was the 30th of its kind, and the Army's 20th since the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan. The honoured war dead include the names of 284 persons killed in action, or who died as a result of wounds, and 1,828, who died as a result of sickness contracted while serving with the Army.

Of the total, 224 are recipients of Orders of the Golden Kite, the highest military decoration in Japan. One hundred and thirty of the total are officers, including Lieut.-Gen. Kakutaro Kobayashi, and Lieut.-Gen. Kiyoshi Imai, while 1771 are non-commissioned officers and enlisted men and 211 are civilians in the Army's employment.—Domei.

Dutch Govt. Planning To Go to Washington

Batavia, July 5.

The Official Digest of Debate, of the Netherlands East Indies People's Council, disclosed today that the exiled Netherlands Government is considering its removal from London to Washington in view of the fact that latter is the centre of world politics, and also because "the United States Government decides the fate of the Indies defence provisions."—Domei.

Divisional Exercises in N. Ireland

Photograph shows troops moving forward to take up positions during recent Divisional exercises held in Northern Ireland. The excersices were held under realistic conditions.

P.I. Export Trade Improves Despite Shortage of Ships

Manila, July 6.

DESPITE the loss of European markets and other adverse effects of the European conflict, the Philippine export trade in 1941 has shown a marked improvement over that of the corresponding period last year.

According to Bureau of Commerce statistics, experts in the first four months of this year were worth more than US$56,500,000, representing an increase of nine per cent. over the total for the corresponding 1940 period.

The same statistics revealed that despite the much publicized shipping shortage, exports to the United States in the four months under survey rose to more than US$44,500,000 from a little less than US$42,000,000 in the same period last year. Increased exports to Asiatic countries and Oceania more than accounted for the loss of European markets. Trade with Europe was practically wiped out, with only Britain and Sweden importing substantial quantities of goods.

Export System

Extension to the Philippines of the United States export licensing system was expected to curtail foreign trade, but it was believed that no really drastic dislocation of Philippine economy would result from the export control operation.

After a study of the Philippine export business, the American trade commissioner Mr. Paul P. Steintorf, has voiced the conviction the licensing system would not cause any serious trade disruption. He said that at most only a small proportion of the country's exports would be affected by export control.

Mr. Steintorf analyzed the 1940 export trade figures and found that exports of licensable commodities from the Philippines in that year were worth a little more than US$17,000,000 or only 11 per cent. of the total exports—indicating that 89 per cent. of export products would not be affected by the licensing system.

Heavy Curtailment

Mr. Steintorf pointed out that a portion of the 11 per cent. subject to export control would be exported inasmuch as the licensing system did not necessarily prohibit exportation of licensable commodities.

Mr. Steintorf further pointed out that if there should be heavy curtailment of exports of licensable commodities it would probably be because the United States desired them for her own use and would therefore increase her purchases of such products.

Philippine trade circles enthusiastically welcomed the introduction in Congress of legislation suspending export taxes on certain Philippine products entering the United States, unanimously acclaiming the measure as a "blessing in many ways."

Philippine exports to the United States are divided by law into two categories, namely, those on which export taxes are levied on a graduated upward scale, and those which are diminished annually by graduated quotas. The Tydings-McGehee bill introduced in Congress was regarded here as a discrimination inasmuch as it did not mention commodities sent to the United States under the quota basis.

The Philippine High Commissioner, Mr. Francis B. Sayre, has sent a message to Washington favouring suspension of the quota restrictions as well as the export tax suspension move in order to do away with the discrimination in favour of products subject to export taxes.—United Press.

"Yomiuri" Attacks Indo-China Govt.

Tokyo, July 6.

The popular "Yomiuri Shimbun," in an outspoken editorial this morning, expressed the hope that ratification of the Japanese, French, Indo-China peace treaty will put a speedy end to the alleged anti-Japanese activities which have been taking place in French Indo-China, such as the reported attempts by the Decoux administration to prevent co-operation between Japanese and colonial natives.

The editorial also voiced regret over attempts by the Indo-China Government to obtain a reduction in the amount of rice which might be exported to Japan "hardly before the ink was dry on the newly-concluded Indo-China-Japanese treaty."

The paper bluntly accused so-called "Saigon capitalists" of again demonstrating their anti-Japanese attitude in League with De Gaullists and anti-Japanese elements in Great Britain and the United States.

Misinterpretation

"We do not intend to lay the entire blame for this unsatisfactory state of affairs upon the authorities of the Government-General. It is conceivable that there have been misinterpretations of orders, purposely or otherwise, on the part of the lower officials.

"There may have been other factors responsible for the unfriendly demonstrations for which we cannot exclusively question the goodwill and competency of the Decoux government.

"Nevertheless, reports of these manifestations are extremely surprising to the Japanese, to say the least," the editorial declared.

The paper concluded, "Such policies and acts of non-cooperation can eventually spell only one outcome, namely losses to French Indo-China itself."—Domei.

Wave of Patriotism Sweeps Soviets

Moscow, July 6.

The Deputy of the Peoples' Commissar of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. Chuetkov, writes:

"In these days, in rural localities like in the entire Soviet country, we are witnessing a tremendous upsurge of petriotic feelings. Offering their sons to the front, med and women collective farmers clearly realize that victory for the Red Army is forged not only in the front but also in the rear. "Everything for the front for the earliest victory over the enemy", is to-day's collective farmers' watchword. At present harvesting is in full swing everywhere and is being carried out rapidly and in a well organized manner. Every collective farm sets as its primary task, the speediest harvesting of crops for the fulfillment of state deliveries of grain, meat and other agricultural produce ahead of schedule. There is no doubt that bountiful crops ripening in collective farm fields will be gathered without losses in the shortest possible time."—Tass.

Lend-Lease Cotton for Great Britain

Washington, July 6.

Great Britain is to take 20,000 bales of cotton monthly, from the United States until 600,000 bales have been delivered, says a Washington dispatch to the "New York Times."

Great Britain, the paper reports, has notified the United States Government that ships will be made available immediately. The cotton will be taken from Government-owned stock and shipped under the Lease-and-Lend Act. No purchases will be made in the open market.

It is reported here that there will be announcements of increasing British demand for other surplus of United States agricultural commodities, which are expected to reduce materially stocks in Government warehouses.—Reuter.

Controller to Tour U.S. Defence Areas

Washington, July 6.

Mr. William Knudsen, co-chief of the National Defence Board, tomorrow will begin a tour of defence areas throughout the nation by aeroplane, it was learned here today.

Mr. Knudsen personally will inspect progress of the work in defence areas.—United Press.

President Returns to Washington

Washington, July 6.

President Roosevelt yesterday returned to the capital and immediately conferred with ranking defence and foreign policy advisers regarding the armament and aid to Britain programmes.

The President conferred with Colonel Henny L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State; Rear Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, of the Navy Department division of operations, and General George C. Marshall, Chief of the Army General Staff.

Mr. Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said the conference was for a general check-up of the defence situation.—United Press.

New Supply of Rice Arrives for S.M.C.

Out of 80,000 bags of "siao chiao" rice ordered by the Public Graniary Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 27,000 bags arrived in Shanghai on Saturday aboard a foreign steamer. The rice will be sold publicly at a low price. The "Sin Wan Pao" and other Chinese dailies report that the Council may be able to make a profit which will be used for public improvement purposes if the newly-arrived rice is priced also at $110 per picul, suggesting that the cost price is cheaper.

Foreign Gaming Houses to Be Closed by Chinese

The Western Area Special Police have been ordered by Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Greater Shanghai Special Municipal Government to make arrests in foreign-managed gambling houses that may be found in the Western District and to close them before notifying foreign consular authorities concerned. According to the new régime's press the Senior Consul of the Consular Body in Shanghai has been notified by the Mayor to the above effect in an official letter the text of which is also published.

The reason for Mayor Chen's taking such a step is that since foreign-managed gambling houses spring up and close quickly there is no time for the special police to ask for search warrants from consular authorities concerned before enforcing suppression regulations. It is stated in the letter to the Senior Consul that foreign bad characters often take their time from when Chinese police are applying for search warrants from foreign consular authorities.

Easily Reopened

It is further asserted that they may soon reopen their gambling houses after they have been closed. This renders it almost impossible to suppress gambling in the district, while the special police will be unable to carry out orders from the special municipal government, it is explained. In view of this, Mayor Chen is quoted as saying in his letter, "my government has decided to order the special police to arrest gamblers and to close gambling houses directly in such cases whenever they occur," before notifying foreign consular authorities concerned.

The Mayor refers to a letter which he previously forwarded to the Senior Consul asking the latter to notify all foreign consular authorities concerned for cooperation in stamping out the gambling evil in the western district. He complains that disregarding the law, foreign bad characters have kept on doing the gambling business. He says that there are four or five such gambling houses being operated in the district.

It will be recalled that the special police did recently raid some foreign managed gambling houses. The new policy adopted by Mayor Chen will enable the special police to suppress them when and if they are reopened again without notifying foreign consular authorities beforehand.

Coffin Repositories Investigated

Detailed regulations for controlling public cemeteries and coffin repositories have been drawn up by officials of the Greater Shanghai Special Municipal Government. According to the "Central China Daily News," the Chinese city régime has ordered the Bureau of Public Health to carry out such regulations. It is alleged in the report that there have been irregularities in connection with the cemetery and coffin repository business. Some of them are said to have been established in busy sections of the city.

Canadian Premier Lauds Roosevelt's Declaration

Edmonton, July 6.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, commenting on President Roosevelt's broadcast, said: "It was a fine declaration for the preservation of freedom. It was what I had expected the President to say—that America was prepared to do everything necessary to maintain freedom."—Reuter.

Japan Urged to Oust Foreign Influences From East Asia

Tokyo, July 6.

THE Japanese nation is fully prepared to cope with any emergency and it is the government authorities, instead, who should be firmly resolved to tread Japan's own path, disregarding foreign influences, according to Mr. Soho Tokutomi, veteran columnist of the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi."

Mr. Tokutomi's statement is significant because it came after the government's cryptic announcement that it had decided its policy to meet the international situation resulting from the outbreak of the Russo-German war.

Also significant is the fact that Mr. Tokutoim was included in teh Axis-minded clique, composed of Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, Mr. Seigo Nakano, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, Admiral Ryozo Nakamura and others, which made a strong recommendation" to the Cabinet with regard to Japan's policies, consequent upon the opening of the Russo-German hostilities.

Japan's Course

Suggesting that Japan's course would be concentration of her activities on the Far East, her hands free from the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy, and the neutrality treaty with the Soviet Union, Mr. Tokutomi said:—

"In order to develop the East Asia common prosperity sphere, the Anglo-American influence—the nest of the old order—must be wiped out.

"What is referred to as the East Asia common prosperity sphere in its minimum, must include the Dutch East Indies," he said. "This is but natural, because without it there can be no East Asia common prosperity sphere in its true sense.

"The China issue must be disposed of on the basis of Japan's international policy," he continued. "In other words, if Anglo-American influences are ousted, and the task of completing the East Asia common prosperity sphere is taken up, the China Affair will automatically disappear."

Great Obstacles

In connection with Premier Konoye's recent statement that Japan can depend only on her own power, and that Japan's future is bright, notwithstanding great obstacles, provided her people are strongly determined and united, Mr. Tokutomi said:

"The government authorities from time to time have been warning the nation that now is an emergency period and a greater emergency may come in the future, and the government accordingly is asking the nation if the people are prepared for it. However, our people are now making a counter-question to the government. They are asking the government if it is prepared to deal with any emergency that may come at any moment. The nation is already prepared. What it further needs is the resolution of the government authorities."—United Press.

British Press on Roosevelt Speech

London, July 5.

American Independence Day and President Roosevelt's broadcast thereon form the subject of editorials in leading London and Provincial papers this morning, which emphasize that the cause of American freedom and world freedom are alike threatened by Nazism.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the celebration of Independence Day in the United States this year could not fail to be shadowed by a sense of imminent danger, and that it was this which inspired President Roosevelt's warning that the fundamentals of the Declaration of 1776 are being "struck down abroad and threatened here."

The journal recalls that Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for Presidency in the last election, "speaking more freely because he is unfettered by responsibilities of office," proclaimed the conviction that the United States Navy would shortly ensure safe delivery of supplies to Britain.

"Beyond Doubt"

"If that be so," says the newspaper, "the cause of human freedom is put beyond doubt."

"The Times" says that the American President expressed in simple, felicitous language the conviction "that American freedom—the very foundation on which American independence was built—is bound up with freedom throughout the World. No American believes that his country will not be profoundly affected by the issue of the war. Fewer and fewer Americans believe that their country can refuse to take their full share in determining that the issue shall be one which allows freedom to survive and flourish. As the scope of the war expands, so American aid expands."—Reuter.

North China Factories To Be Returned

Peiping, July 6.

Forty factories in North China, which have been under the management of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to North China since the hostilities began, will be returned to their original and rightful owners on July 7, tomorrow, the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. A special committee to handle the business of returning these plants will be established within the North China Political Affairs Commission, it was revealed.—Domei.

Japanese Airmen Escape From Enemy Territory

Hanoi, July 5.

Two Japanese airmen, who were forced to make a landing in Chungking-controlled territory, on the Red River in Yunnan Province approximately 10 kilometres northwest of Phe Long, on the French Indo-China border, succeeded yesterday in escaping into French Indo-China territory, according to a communique issued by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to French Indo-China. The two airmen had participated in the Japanese raid on Chitsun, in southeastern Yunnan.—Domei.

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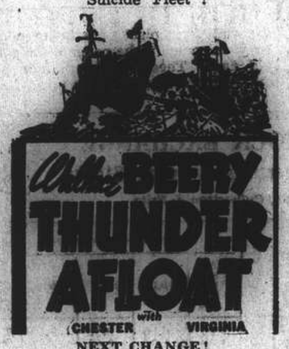

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 5.

The cotton market opened steady today, with quotations ruling from unchanged to 2 points up. Prices advanced moderately on trade buying and shorts covering which found a scarcity of offerings. At the close, steady conditions prevailed, with quotations ranging from 3 to 7 points up from the previous final levels.

Easier conditions were witnessed in the Chicago Wheat Pit, with reports of favourable conditions in the wheat belt and substantial receipts at termini inducing some liquidation and hedging. At the last callover, losses from ¾ to ⅞ cent were recorded.

New York Cotton

July	14.62 N.	+05
Oct.	14.00-80	+07
Dec.	14.89-90	+04
Jan.	14.90 N.	+05
Mar.	14.95-95	+03
May	14.95-95	+04

Chicago Wheat

July	103⅜-103⅝	—⅞
Sept.	104¼-104⅜	—¾
Dec.	105¾-105⅞	—⅞

Chicago Corn

July	73¼B	unch.
Dec.	77⅜-77½	—⅛
Sept.	75⅝B	unch.

B—Bid.—Reuter.

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 5.

Dull and featureless conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today, with quotations ruling fractions higher from Thursday.

With the absence of many operators from the floor, trading was very quiet. However, some demand for specialties was noted.

The volume of business done totalled 180,000 shares.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, July 5.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N.	London	1/5⅛
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	183¼	„ sellers	1/5⅛
Hongkong	84½	„ buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83N.
		„ buyers	77¼ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 1/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3 7/16d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	5.36
Paris	2.35	Hongkong	24.55
Montreal	88.375	Hungary	19.85
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.88 N.
Japan	23.57/62*		
London			4.03½
Buenos Aires Paper			29.78
„ „ „ market rate			23.75
Montreal on London			4.56½

B—Bid N—Normal *—Offered †—Official. —Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	July 5.
Fine Bank Bills, 3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills, 6 months	1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3¼%
Call money	⅛%

New York closed.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	7
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	8
Allis Chalmers	1.25†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	4
American can	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	6
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.33	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.55†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	9
Am. Rolling Mill	0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	6
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.38	4.04	8
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	9
Bethlehem Steel	5.75†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.90	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.24	nil
Borg-Warner	1.65†	Apr. 1	13	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	9
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.50†	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.40†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	12
Commercial Credit	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	13
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.87	3.75	7.66	7.17	5
Eagle Picher Lead	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	6
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	11
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	11
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	0.99	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	10
General Railway Signal	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	6
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	1	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.98	4
Great Western Sugar	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.87	8
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	8
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	10
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1½	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	9
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	9
New York Central	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co.	0.90*	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	7
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	8	0.33	D 0.17	0.04	0.95	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.65†	Irregular	16	1.86	0.55	1.08	2.63	6
Pennsylvania Railroad	1.50†	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	7
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	5
Public service of N. J.	2.35	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.38	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.49	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	—	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.31	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	9
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 3.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.70†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	6.23	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	3.50†	Irregular	14	2.56	2.35	3.53	4.84	8
United Airlines	—	—	9	D0.06	D 0.66	0.51	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	5.84	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.56	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	10	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.83	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	4.87½	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Strict Control of War Exports

Washington, May 28.

Bulwarking President Roosevelt's unmistakable challenge to the Axis, the 21 American Republics today planned strict control of all exports of war materials as "economic defence" against Nazi threats to the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere, state the "Christian Science Monitoric."

Inter-American diplomatic negotiations already under way, it was learned authoritatively, are designed to achieve continental solidarity against the common danger by having each American nation impose export control systems.

Such systems would:

1. Conserve all strategic raw materials and manufactured products required for defence of the Hemisphere (and aid to embattled Britain) by placing restrictions on export of war supplies to areas outside this continent.

2. Prohibit re-export of vital materials and goods (except to other American nations) which have been imported from another country, in order o plug any leaks throuh which Germany, Italy, or Axis-dominated countries might secure supplies.

Seven Control Systems Now

At least seven South and Central American republics already have adopted export control systems of varying degrees, anl negotiations inspired by he United States now are in progress among the other republics.

Brazil, Colombia and Cuba, it was said, have set up control systems which closely approximate the export control administration here, requiring licenses for the shipment of arms, munitions and a long list of strategic raw materials and manufactured products.

Argentina requires icences for the export of strategic minerals, and Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador have some form of export control over war materials which are needed by the American nations.

The other American republics are sources of supply for numerous raw materials and minerals required in defence production here and, at the same time, are largely dependent on the United States for many articles needed in their national life.

To encourage the unity of action, asked for by the President, the United States, it was learned is prepared to:

1. Buy from the other American republics materials which in the past they exported to European or Asiatic nations, particularly rubber, tin, copper, mercury and a long list of strategic minerals.

2. Grant general licences for export to the other American republics of United States materials and supplies, at present strictly rationed and exportable only when individual licences have been obtained for each shipment.

To Cut Off Axis

The United States alopted the export control system not only to conserve scrap metal, aluminum, machine tools and other vitally needed raw materials and products but to prevent their reaching the Axis or Axis satellites.

Removal of restrictions on export of those goods to South and Central American nations, and other proposed liberalization of trade, officials said, necessarily deuended on unity of action by the other American republics to insure that the goods would not reach the Axis countries by roundabout routes.

The President's strong plea for unified hemisphere action, it was said, may spur other American republics in utilizing Axis ships and other foreign-flag vessels now lying idle in American ports.

The South and Central Americans who listened to the President's speech at the White House last night are their governments' representatives on the inter-American financial and economic advisory committee handling the ships question. That committee is to meet at the Pan American Union tomorrow to draft a formula for unified action on taking over and operating the foreign vessels.

London Stocks

	July 3	4
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105	104⅛
3% Defence Loan	100⅛	100⅛
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	42	42
4½% Anglo-French Loan	42	42
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	27	27
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	36	36
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	7—9	7—9
5% Honan Rly., 1905	10	10
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	14	14
5% „ „ „ (Ger. Is.)	12	12
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	9	9
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	14	14
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	10	10
5% „ „ G.	10	10
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	10	10
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) G.	10	10
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	9	9
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	51	51
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	27½	27½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	35½	32
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	84⅜	84⅜
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	77	77½
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	81 N	82 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11	11
National Bank of India	31⅛	31¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	11/-	10/9
B'tish American Tobacco	83/1½	83/1½
Dunlop Rubber	33/7½	33/7½
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/7½	31/10½
United Steel	23/7½	23/7½
Woolworths	51/-	51/6
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	12/6	12/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	5/7½	5/7½
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	138/9	138/9
Western Holdings	13/-	13/3
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	35¾	35¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	13⅜	13⅜
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	43/1½	43/1½

N.C. Bank Are Closing Peiping, Canton Offices

Because of abnormal trade conditions it has been decided to temporarily consolidate the operations of the Peiping and Canton Offices of The National City Bank of New York with the Tientsin and Hongkong Branches of the Bank respectively.

Peiping Office will close on July 31, and after that date any inquiries should be directed to the Tientsin Branch of the Bank.

Canton Office will close on August 31, and after that date any inquiries should be directed to the Hongkong Branch of the Bank.

Peace in Far East Insured by British Forces in Malaya

"WE look upon the garrison in Malaya today as the best insurance for peace in the Far East; the stronger our defences the greater that insurance grows," declared Malaya's new G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. A. E. Percival, in an interview in Singapore.

Gen. Percival agreed, when questioned about the help the United States is giving to Britain in materials, that as time went on America would be sending the British forces in the Far East war material in increasing quantities.

"Malaya at the moment is very well equipped," he declared. "And—recalling the nature of the garrison when I was last here three years ago—there has been an enormous increase in efficiency both of manpower and equipment."

Defences in Malaya

After referring to his experiences at Dunkirk, and alluding to the "Battle of the Atlantic," Gen. Percival, turning to the local sphere, admitted that a chain of strongly-equipped garrisons stretched from Borneo to the frontiers of Burma.

"Every aerodrome along this chain has strong ground defences," he said, adding that the development of modern war is making it necessary to keep aerodromes under the control of heavy defences.

Gen. Percival went on to discuss the question of air-borne troops landing on any Malayan aerodrome and gave it as his opinion that unless well-advanced bases were first established, any such venture would meet with disastrous results.

Speaking of the recent visit of the Chinese military mission, Gen. Percival affirmed that "most useful results" had undoubtedly been accomplished. "While they were impressed with Malaya's defences," he said, "we on our part were impressed with their determination and cheerfulness."

Singapore's Value Unquestioned

Referring to Singapore, Gen. Percival declared: "There is no need for me to stress the value of Singapore to the Empire."

After saying that he found an "enormous increase in the general efficiency, both in equipment and man-power, since he was last here, Gen. Percival said:

"Another noticeable feature has been the development of the civil organization for war. This was very much in the planning stage when I was last here. We had a lot of conferences which undoubtedly were of great value.

"Now much of what we discussed appears to have borne fruit. I do think that civil defence is extremely important because however well the Army might defend a country it is now not of much use if the civil side falls down. The importance of civil passive defence has been shown time and again by the blitzed people of London, Coventry, Bristol and other cities in England. The way they stand up to the air attacks is wonderful.

"What all this fighting amounts to today is just total war, with every single individual, soldier and civilian, man and woman, fighting side by side, protecting country, home and business."

Shipping is Vital For Dutch Indies

With attention centered to a great extent on the Netherlands East Indies, the movement of its vital commodities in the past few months becomes of major importance. Producing 40 per cent of the world's supply of rubber, almost equal to that of British Malaya; 25 per cent of the world's tin, second only to Bolivia, and 85 per cent of the world's production of pepper from the famous "Spice Islands," that section of the globe depends largely on shipping facilities to get its products to market. In spite of the increased demand, however, prices in the Indies have been stable. Lack of shipping space is the predominating factor in restricting production on the larger scale, says Mr. J. G. Forrest in the "New York Times" of June 1.

The main rubber-producing-areas are on the Island of Sumatra and in the western and southeastern parts of Borneo. The bulk of the export of rubber always came to the United States, but before 1929 this country took 15 to 20 per cent of its rubber from the Dutch East Indies. Since that time the percentage has increased until it is now nearer 30 per cent. Although the International Rubber Regulation Committee decided on November 28, 1940, to allow the restricted countries an export of 100 per cent of the basic quota for the first three months of this year, the Netherlands East Indies total was 161,375 tons, while the allowable amount was 163,964 tons.

Availability of Supplies

The present supply of rubber in the United States is estimated at 320,000 tons while 153,000 tons are en route from the East, according to Bartholomew Landheer, Dutch economist. The present consumption of rubber, he adds, is from 50,000 to 70,000 tons monthly so that the basic quota, which is 90 per cent for the second quarter of 1941, may well be increased to a higher level.

During the first quarter of the current year, said Mr. Landheer, the export figures do not show a great increase over 1940 and a slight decrease in prices. The share of the United States in the exports, however, has been steadily increasing and is at present between 50 per cent and 65 per cent of the total exports of this all-important commodity. The United States Government has reserved shipping space to secure the constant flow of rubber into this country.

Tin Mining

Tin mining is carried on mainly in Banka, where the exploitation is in the hands of the government; in Billiton, by the Billiton Mining Company, and in Singkep by the Singkep Tin Company. The government has an interest in the Billiton Company while the Singkep is government-owned. Production is highest in Banka, followed by Billiton. These two properties produced in 1939 about 95.4 per cent of the total production of the Indies in that year.

Until 1929 the production of tin increased steadily. In 1930, production fell off slightly followed by a sharp decrease in 1931, 1932 and 1933. As prices also dropped severely, a restriction on the tin production was arranged with the Malay States, Bolivia and Nigeria, while the Belgian Congo, French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) joined later. It was 1939 before production was again at the level of the first restriction year.

Tin Reserves Being Built Up

Exports of tin ore went mainly to Malacca for smelting up until 1932, but later to the Netherlands where a smelter was established. When the United States, which normally accounts for 40 per cent of the world tin consumption, decided to build up its reserves through the Metal Reserve Company, this organization made an agreement with the Billiton Mining Company. By the terms of this agreement, the Billiton Company will establish a tin smelter in Texas for the account of the Metal Reserve Company.

Pepper Production

In the seventeenth century the Netherlands East Indies were called the main pepper producing region in the world. Today, the islands account for 85 per cent of the total world production of this product. The two kinds, black and white pepper, come from the same plant and differ only in method of preparation. Black pepper is produced chiefly in the southern and northern sections of Sumatra. Exports of black pepper to the United States have ranged from 5,000,000 pounds to 66,000,000 pounds a year, while those of white pepper have increased to 5,000,000 pounds in recent years.

The unusually great fluctuations in the export quantity of pepper to the United States has also been felt in the price of that commodity. Of the total exports in 1939, almost 10,000,000 guilders of the product was produced by natives, while only a value of 13,000 guilders came from estates run by companies. The gyrations of the New York market have not greatly influenced the Indies market, in the opinion of Mr. Landheer, the lack of shipping being the predominating cause. For the new harvest, delivery (August-October) prices in the Indies in February were about 7 guilders a quintal (220 pounds); in March prices for the same delivery went up to 8 guilders, while June delivery was up to 9 guilders. There seems to be no reason, continued Mr. Landheer, for price increases except by increased demand through fear of political complications.

Special Badge for R.A.A.F.

Canberra, July 6.

Badges bearing the word "Australia," for wear on the sleeve below the shoulder, will be provided the Royal Australian Air Force to distinguish members of the R.A.A.F. from other Empire and Allied airmen with the R.A.F., according to an announcement by Mr. J. McEwen, the Minister of Air.—Reuter.

London's Markets For Commodities

London, May 24.

The International Rubber Regulation Committee decided this week to maintain the export quota in restricting countries for the third quarter at 100 per cent of standard tonnages. The quota allows annual exports of 1,554,700 long tons from restricting countries, supplemented by about 45,000 tons of outside exports. The current rate of world consumption is estimated officially at 1,000,000 tons, leaving a surplus supply on paper of about 600,000 tons, says Mr. Henry Heyman in the "New York Times."

The actual surplus is smaller, as recent exports have been below quotas. The London trade expects exports to continue slightly below the quota, estimating the amount below the export quota for the full year at 100,000 tons. Even then, the surplus supply remains at 500,000 tons, or 50 per cent, of the current rate of consumption.

Tin Trade

Although the London tin trade judges the prospects for the continuation of tin restriction after the end of 1941 to be greater than a week ago, indications received here in the last few days suggest that Thailand continues its co-operation. London tin prices are weak. This week the cash quotation has declined to the lowest level since early in March and may continue to decline next week.

The reason for the weakness is mainly the official announcement that the ban on British exports introduced last month will be continued "for some considerable time." Before interruption of the issuance of export licences about 500 tons were exported monthly to the United States. Supplies now are available in the British market where demand has been slow since official curtailment of tin plate production and consumption. Since early in May British tin stocks have resumed their rise, reaching 2,628 tons at the end of last week, against 2,145 tons a fortnight earlier. This does not include British smelter and consumers' stock, which is much higher than the visible stocks. Nevertheless, extension of the export ban indicates the British Government's wish to preserve domestic holdings.

Sisal Prices

The Ministry of Supply increased this week the selling price of sisal from £26 to £30 a ton, c. i. f. United Kingdom port. The move caused some surprise, as the British Government, though holding a huge stock, bought last month 100,000 tons of East African sisal at £19 a ton, free African port. British consumption does not exceed 50,000 tons a year.

Lead and Zinc

Several large British mining companies working in Mexico recently succeeded in sending the bulk of their accumulated stocks of lead and zinc to the United States. These companies suffered severely from the German occupation of Belgium, where the greater part of the Mexican ore supplies are refined. In the second half of last year stocks of lead and zinc concentrates in Mexican mines reached large proportions forcing curtailment of production.

In the first quarter, 1941, United States interests acquired the bulk of Mexican reserves, thus enabling the companies to prepare for extension of production. Shortage of labour is hampering a quick increase, but considerable though gradual extension of output is likely this Summer. The development is of vital interest to the United States as Mexico is one of the largest lead and zinc producing countries and could cover largely the deficiency between United States production and current requirements. Great Britain also supports lead and zinc shipments from the empire to the United States. It is believed here that arrivals of Australian, Canadian and Newfoundland ore in the United States will show a rising tendency. While part of the empire zinc shipped to the United States for refining is required by Great Britain, all of the empire lead shipped to the United States is available for United States consumption.

Wool Clip Requisitioned

The British Government ordered this week the requisitioning of the entire British wool clip of 1941. The prices to be paid show average increases of more than 10 per cent on the year. The trade expects a similar increase in the government's selling prices to industry to be ordered soon. Though exports of British manufactured wool goods have recovered steadily since the beginning of 1941, they remain much below the quantity in the opening months of 1940. At the same time, domestic supplies have been much reduced, so that British consumption of wool this year is expected to decline at least one-third from the first year of the war.

French Still Hope And Pray for British Triumph

Two letters published in the correspondence columns of the "Daily Telegraph" gave extracts from letters received from France. One was posted from unoccupied France in December last, and passed by the French censor. It contained a Christmas card with the British and French flags on the front:

As you see, our regard for England will always be the same. Our flag will always remain next to yours alone, and not to the others, the enemies.

The letter gave at length the story of the family's flight from the north to the south. It told of their confidence in Britain, how they wished the Allies victory, and how pleased they were that the Italians were being defeated. It ended:

We hope you have borne all that has so far happened, and that we shall soon be able to go home, but empty of those occupiers whom we hate so much. Every day we listen to the French broadcasts of the B.B.C. in London. To Victory—Long live France and England.

The other was from occupied France, written in January, and the first to get through to the recipient, by devious routes, since the preceding June:

Like all France, I count on those who are still our friends, the English, despite the wireless and newspapers, which are controlled by the Gestapo. Every day I listen to the English broadcasts.

The Boches are everywhere. They have pillaged our shops and have scientifically and gradually starved us, especially since the Marshal threw "le Pierre Laval" out, and there is no more talk of collaboration. This collaboration the French people absolutely do not want.

The R.A.F. paid us a little visit. An important military objective was severely damaged. You should have seen the ironical smiles on French faces! Nobody went to the shelters. The R.A.F. aim well, and we have confidence. Our only regret is that they do not come often enough—but the Germans on the Ruhr, perhaps, do not think so!

Goebbels says that this year will mark the end of the war and that the Germans will make further invasion attempts. In August I trembled for these invasions; how I merely say "happy fishes."...

In those words "there is no more talk of collaboration" there is pathos, as things have turned out.

U.S. Skilled Workers Offer Services to Britain

New York, July 6.

The New York "Sun," writing on the recent British request for civilian volunteers for radio spotting and other non-combatant jobs, says that more than 3,000 Americans from every State in the Union have already answered the British call for a civilian technical corps, and each mail is bringing in scores of other applications.

"Applicants for the first contingent of volunteers are expected to sail from an unnamed Canadian port shortly. They will be radio technicians, metal workers, electricians, mechanics, machinetool setters and operators and workmen skilled in building and maintaining marine engines," states the paper.

The majority will serve as radio locators.—Reuter.

Slight Rise in Cost of Living in Japan

Tokyo, July 6.

Living costs for the average Japanese rose three-tenths per cent. or six sen in every five yen spent during the month of May over the preceding month of April, the "Asahi Shimbun's" survey of price changes revealed.—Domei.

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Bombs Explode Among Dancers in London Air Raid

The story may now be told of the last night of the Cafe de Paris: of the well-known men and lovely women who were dancing in one of the world's smartest restaurants when two bombs exploded in their midst....

It was an early spring evening in London. More than a month had gone by without a heavy raid and the West End's streets were crowded, though a warning had been on for an hour.

De luxe restaurants were warming up. At Grosvenor House débutantes arrived for a dance. The Savoy and the Dorchester were emptier than usual.

But at the Café de Paris, Poulsen, famour restaurateur, and Charles, his manager, were watching the tables fill up fast.

Guards officers, Canadians, R.A.F. men poured in. The long evening gowns of some of their lovelies swept down the curving, mirror-lined staircase into the restaurant.

Her Birthday

Sir Vivien Cory, wealthy young baronet, brought in a party. Fulke Walwyn, one-time Grand National winner, arrived with his beautiful wife.

Sandy Clarke, son of the sportsman, Major Carlos Clarke, was there too. And Sean Mages, the steeplechase jockey who rode for Dorothy Paget and is now a Guards officer.

Pretty little Rose Woodland came in with a girl friend and two Canadian soldiers. It was the eve of her party.

Two hours later only her girl friend was alive of the four.

Attractive young Miss Vera Lumley-Kelly arrived soon after Ken "Snakehips" Johnson had taken his stand to lead the band.

"I've seldom seen the café so crowded, even in peace time," she told me.

"Poulsen met my friends and me at the top of the stairs. We looked over the rail at the dancers below.

"The band were beginning to 'swing it.' The cabaret would be on very soon, Poulsen said.

"For no particular reason I decided to phone Mother and ask her to shelter in the hall just in case anything happened in the raid.

"I asked my escort to wait a moment and went to the ladies' cloakroom, where the phones were.

"I'd just put my pennies in the slot when there was a most terrific crash. I put my head out of the box and asked, 'What was that?'

"'A direct hit,' someone said.

"For a moment I couldn't realize what this meant. I turned round and pressed button B.

"Then I collected my tin hat, gave a shilling to the attendant—she seemed to be slightly cut about the face—and went into the foyer.

"It wasn't till that moment that the horror of what had happened hit me. It was quite dark. The dust was suffocating.

"I found my friend, though I hardly recognized him. He was covered with dust and debris.

"Wardens had arrived from somewhere. Everybody was behaving terribly calmly, particularly the women."

In the ballroom when the first crash came there was a blue flash, and a bomb hit the floor at the feet of "Snakehips" Johnson.

A second flash as the second bomb came through the dome....

After that moment, one girl told me later, she never saw her dancing partner again. He just disappeared—dashed to pieces.

Another man was stripped by blast of all his clothes.

"Snakehips" and most of his orchestra were killed.

People began calling out for their friends, but one of the servants, an ex-soldier, hearing the panic, cried, "Cut that out!" Discipline and silence followed.

All the people at one table had been killed outright. Yet an open bottle of champagne still stood on that table, not a drop spilt.

Bowled Over

Harry McEllone, late of Harry's New York Bar, Paris, was shaking cocktails for eight in his bar at the café when blast from the first bomb bowled him over.

"There was no noise; just a lot of chatter," Harry told me. "I found myself on the floor with broken bottles all round me.

"The lights were out. People lay in heaps. Then there was a great swish [the second explosion], and fumes poured into the bar.

"Someone shouted, 'Gas!' We clapped handkerchiefs to our mouths. Later we found there was no gas.

"Gadabouts you might have called some of those people, but they all acted like bricks that night.

"Their faces were black. There was plaster all over their hair. Beautiful dresses were in ribbons.

"They ran or limped around, bathing each other's faces.

"My son Andy and I handed out all the cloths we could find. And when we'd drained the bar of water, we used soda syphons."

An hotel opposite the Café de Paris was used as an ambulance clearing station.

Women helped the nurses by tearing up their dance frocks and underslips for bandages.

Planes still droned overhead.

* * *

The doors of the Café de Paris are shuttered now. Demolition men are clearing débris from a floor on which London's most prominent men and women have often danced.

The café's famous stock of wines—£40,000 worth—is being sold.

So passes one of the world's most famous restaurants.—"Daily Mail."

SHIPPING NEWS

The fast cargo steamer **Gouverneur General A. Varenne**, operated by Wallem and Company, is scheduled to sail from the Mackenzie Company's Pootung Wharf tomorrow morning. She came into port on Saturday with 34,000 bags of rice for local discharge.

* * *

In the annual report of the United States Maritime Commission for the year ended October 25 last, which was recently presented to Congress, Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, the chairman, states that American shipping has prospered during the year, considering that American shipping has been banned from an area which normally provides more than 40 per cent. of the total American foreign commerce.

* * *

Sailing for Bangkok by way of Hongkong, the Thailand vessel **Suriyothai Nawa** will leave Shanghai tomorrow afternoon carrying some 2,000 tons of cargo from here. She will be sailing from lower buoys 28 and 29. The Thai Seri Company, Ltd., and Tung Yih Shipping Company are the local agents for the freighter. The steamer came into port on Saturday bringing a shipment of 47,000 bags of rice to Shanghai.

* * *

After a short stay of only 30 hours, the D.K.K. liner **Tientsin Maru** will be sailing on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 p.m. today. The vessel will be pulling out from the company's Whangpoo Wharf and passengers are reminded that they should be on board at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered mail to catch this vessel must be posted so as to reach the Head Post Office by 11.30 this morning; ordinary mail closes at noon.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		**From Manila**	
D. Aurora	— 8/7	Asama M	28/6 9/7
Dona Nati	— 19/7	**From Yokohama**	
From Los Angeles		Toyooka M	— 9/7
Nitta M	16/6 21/7	Hakone M	— 19/7
K'kura M	30/6 4/8	Nitta M	5/7 21/7
Yawata M	7/7 18/8	**From Kobe**	
From S. Francisco		Taiyo M	— 10/7
K'kura M	3/7 4/8	**From Nagasaki**	
		N'saki M	7/7 8/7

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		
Hoten M	6/7	8/7

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA, PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Karachi		**For Hongkong**	
Toyooka M	10/7	Dona Aurora	11/7
For New York		Dona Nati	22/7
Dona Aurora	11/7	**For Kobe and Yokohama**	
Dona Nati	22/7	Asama M	10/7
For Los Angeles		Genoa M	11/7
Asama M	10/7	Taiyo M	13/7
Dona Aurora	11/7	**For Nagasaki**	
Tatuta M	19/7	Kobe M	7/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Nagasaki M	9/7
For S. Francisco		Shanghai M	11/7
Asama M	10/7	**For Dairen**	
Tatuta M	19/7	Tientsin M	7/7
For Manila		Hoten M	10/7
Dona Aurora	11/7	Dairen M	12/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Tsingtao M	14/7
Kamakura M	5/8		

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Tampa	Manila	A.P.L.
Marion	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Tukuba M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Chenquan	Tientsin	Showa S.
Turuga M.	Hongkong	N.Y.K.
Kobe M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tientsin M.	Dairen	D.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Daisyu M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Kyoei M. 2	Jap.	Showa S.
Akebano M.	Jap.	Showa S.
Taityu M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Myogi M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-3 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-3 B.

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Agents
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

D.K.K. DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 15646

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE (Summer Time)

ss. TIENTSIN MARU ..	(Arrive) July 6	(Leave) July 7	at 2 p.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU ..	July 8	July 10	at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..	July 10	July 12	at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	July 12	July 14	at 9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU ..	July 14	July 15	at 3 p.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. HOKKAI MARU	July 11	at noon
ss. MANYU MARU	July 13	at 1 p.m.
ss. PEKING MARU	July 15	at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU July 18

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For further particulars, freight and passage rates, please apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
21-23 French Bund *Agents.* Telephone 82020

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings

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A Steamer sailing second week in July
" " last week in August
" " last week in September
TO PHILIPPINES
A Steamer sailing second week in August
" " last week in August
" " second week in September
For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office.
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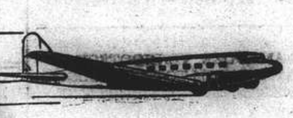

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EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
AGENTS
17 The Bund Telephone 12634

Educational

WELL-EDUCATED English-speaking Chinese lady gives lessons in Mandarin or Shanghai dialect. Box 99, NCDN. -201

MISS Moalem's School, 218 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, summer school commences July 7, telephone 14089. -207b

QUICKEST and safest way to learn driving is at George's, 102 Marcel Tillet, telephone 84916. -40

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. -124b

Holiday Resorts

LUXURIOUS rooms, excellent board, special terms for September. Best location, two minutes' walk from German Beach White House. 20 Hwei Chuan Road, Tsingtao. -200

Animals

TWO very nice Tabby kittens, male and female, clean and house-broken would like good home. Telephone 34882. -209

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. -122

FOR SALE, pedigree Cairn puppies, five weeks old. Apply to Box 91, NCDN. -208

Wanted to Rent

RESPONSIBLE party requires three roomed unfurnished apartment French Concession. No key money. Willing pay advance deposit. Reply Box 178, NCDN. -328

UNFURNISHED four-roomed apartment wanted by American, by August 1. Not in western district. Please reply to W. Robertson, telephone 12497 office hours. -276

BRITISH couple, no children, require three/four roomed, apartment or small house for six months or longer. Must be modern, good district. Box 168, NCDN. -211

WANTED to rent, three/four-roomed furnished apartment, residential district, modern conveniences, telephone, rent inclusive of furniture. Please write stating particulars. Box 90, NCDN. -191

WANTED house, six rooms, garden, garage, western district. Address Box 89, NCDN. -190

HOUSE, four to six rooms, Arcola heating. Willing take over furniture, etc., at reasonable price. Please write Box 86, NCDN. -162

ONE or two-roomed flat wanted, complete with bathroom, kitchen, near Bund. Write Box 125, NCDN. -208

WANTED at once by American staff, large house and premises suitable for private, primary day and boarding school. Accessible location and modern conveniences essential. Telephone 78060 or write Post Office Box 1221 immediately. -178

WANTED apartment/house, furnished/unfurnished. Settlement/Concession. Willing pay key-money or take over furniture. Telephone 76754. -33

Unfurnished Houses

DETACHED house, seven rooms, three bathrooms, central heating, garage, large garden available in western district from about August 15 next. Address Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. -044

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED, office space approximately 1,500 sq. ft. in modern building downtown. Willing take over fixtures, furniture, etc. Reply to Box 150, NCDN. -286

SMALL shop and living quarters urgently wanted in shopping district of French Concession. Box 95, NCDN. -198

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully is Kobe by the **Japan Chronicle**... on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, The **Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

Chinese Servants

WANTED: Cook-boy, coolie and washamah; must be well recommended. Apply to Box 164, NCDN. -205

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1939. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -201

GOOD American style cook-boy at liberty. Employer evacuating. Best recommendations. Contact J. S. Deatsch. Telephone 11144 office hours. -160

GOOD cook boy, wife wash amah. English and Russian cooking. Highly recommended. Box 129, NCDN, or telephone 77446. -0102

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -228b

AMERICAN strongly recommend cook or cook-boy and No. 1 boy, very good knowledge English; wife amah or experienced baby-amah; also coolie-boy capable cook. First-class servants. Box 146, NCDN. -279

ENGLISH family of three would be glad to hear of good cook-boy. Good cooking essential, Coolie, also required. Telephone 70137, Apartment 17 or write Box 159, NCDN. -0115

Rooms Without Board

IN apartment, centre French Concession, to let large, light, separate room, modernly furnished. All conveniences. Apply telephone 73390. -252

SMALL furnished room to let in private house, for single person. Apply 23 Tifeng Road. -209

WELL-FURNISHED, large room in apartment. Avenue Petain district. Telephone 70269. -123

1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. Beautiful furnished room, always hot water, telephone. Single person only. -163

Rooms with Board

CHELSEA House, 830 Bubbling Well Road. One double room with private bathroom. Telephone 37231. -206

"AVENUE HALL", 1434 Avenue Road. Two comfortable rooms for immediate occupation. Excellent food. Telephone Mrs. P. C. Graybrook, 30244. -127

12 Pacific Garden, Seymour Road. Double/single room, facing south, private bathrooms, Telephone 30376. -86

TWO double rooms with bathrooms, furnished, garden, tennis courts, excellent food. Apply Manageress, Villas, 969 Avenue Foch, telephone 75433. -211

SOUTHFACING room suitable couple, large verandah, private bath. Good home cooking. 1402 Avenue Joffre. -214a

Houses and Land

GOOD investment. Apartment-building, four-storied, eight flats, two garages, four fan land, foreign title deed. French Concession. Sale at US$10,500. Box 163, NCDN. -202

BUY residence in French Concession with three/eight mow land. Willing to pay a good price. Box 162, NCDN. -202

FOR SALE in French Concession, small foreign residence, partly furnished on long lease terms, land for 21 years. Ready for occupation. For particulars apply Leonard & Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. -0049

Furnished Apartments

WESTERN district, 3 roomed flat for immediate occupation, furnished. On sixth floor, with verandah. Apply to Box 165, NCDN. -0119

2-roomed furnished flat—Tiny Mansions, Lane 749 Yu Yuen Road. US$25.00. Immediate occupation. Apply A. Loonis & Co.

AUGUST 1. Two roomed, modern, fully furnished apartment, bathroom, kitchen, verandah. Rent $475. Western district. Box 128, NCDN. -0050

Unfurnished Apartments

WESTERN district. Unfurnished pent house apartment of eight rooms and terraces. Apply to Box 166, NCDN. -0119

TOP floor, two rooms, verandah, hall, bathroom, suitable one. Telephone 20397, British preferred. -239

FOUR roomed apartment, bathroom, kitchen, reasonable rent. Concession No keymoney. Box 108, NCDN. -0080

TO LET, airy three-roomed flat, British only. Address Box 153, NCDN. -283

BEAUTIFUL, two, three, four, five-roomed apartments, furnished/unfurnished, Concession/Settlement. General Investment Co., 333 Nanking Road, Room 122. No advance commission charge. -297

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and very hot weather, cloudy and thundery in places with moderate south-easterly to south-westerly winds around Shantung, over our regions and the eastern sea.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 79.5 max. 96.0	min. 78.6 max. 97.9
„ same date last year	min. 79.5 max. 95.6	min. 75.9 max. 96.8

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1941 (13th day of 6th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on July 10, 8.30 a.m. registered and 9.30 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on July 22. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on July 7, 8 p.m. registered and July 8, 8 a.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamships mails for America and Europe: July 7, 9, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTH

BILLON—On July 2, 1941, at Laguna Beach, Southern California, to ELSIE, wife of Victor A. Billon, a daughter. (By cable.) -327

MARRIAGE

WAKEFORD-WESMAN-DAHLMAN-DE WINDT.—On July 1, 1941, at the Royal Norwegian Consulate-General, Shanghai, D. F. A. Wakeford-Wesman, his Norwegian Majesty's Consul at Hongkong, to A. J. P. Dahlman-de Windt (Hongkong papers please copy.)

TO-DAY'S EVENT

JULY

7 Chopin Recital by Mrs. John McNeill, XCDN 9.30.
7 *Slight Heat (Hsiao-shu)*
7 *Lukuochico Incident (1937)*
7 *French bombed Gibraltar (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

JULY

9 'The Trumpeter' 8.30.
10 Election of 'Miss Shanghai,' Arcadia
16 'The Trumpeter' 8.30.
16 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Night 402 Avenue Haig.
17 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Norwegian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
18 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Greek Night 402 Avenue Haig.
19 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', American Night 402 Avenue Haig.
21 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Czechoslovakian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
22 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Naval Military and Air Force Night 402 Avenue Haig.
23 'The Trumpeter' 8.30.
23 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Netherlands and Belgian Night. 402 Avenue Haig.
24 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Dominions Night 402 Avenue Haig.
25 Exec. Gen. Mtg., Shanghai Club, 5.30.
25 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Polish Night 402 Avenue Haig.
29 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Free French Night 402 Avenue Haig.
30 'The Trumpeter' 8.30.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in connection with the Interim Dividend of Ch. $3 per share payable on Tuesday, July 15, the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from July 9 to July 15, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
General Agents and Managers.

Shanghai, July 4, 1941. 10082

THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries, The Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, July 15, 1941, at 4 p.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 1941, to recommend a final dividend of ninety dollar cents per share, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from July 9 to July 15, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, June 24, 1941. 13487

WARNING

Bonds Nos. 829, 830, 831, 832, 834, 835, 836, 837 and 838, P. I. Government $1,000 each Irrigation and Permanent Public Works 4½% due 1952, and Bonds Nos. 3130, 3131, 3322, 3323, 3324, 14296, 14297, 14298, 14299 and 14300, P. I. Government $1,000 each Thirty Year 4½% due 1952 with coupons since July, 1935, were stolen or lost from the Metropolitan Insurance Company, Manila, and may be presented for negotiation. Any information to the owners or nearest United States Consul leading to discovery of said bonds will be substantially rewarded. 10123

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SHANGHAI WORSTED MILL, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries, The China Engineers, Ltd., 88 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Monday, July 7, 1941 at 12 noon, to receive and consider the Profit & Loss account and Balance Sheet, with the report of the Directors for the year ended March 31, 1941, to declare a Dividend, to elect Directors, and to appoint Auditors.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that at the same place and on the same day as soon afterwards as the Annual General Meeting shall be concluded, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held when the following alteration to the Articles of Association will be proposed as a resolution:—

EXTRAORDINARY.

Resolved that the Articles of Association be changed by substituting the words "The Certificate of Title to shares, debentures or debenture stock shall be issued under the seal, and signed by one Director", instead of "The Certificate of Title to shares, debentures or debenture stock shall be issued under the seal and signed by three Directors" in Article 9.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from June 26 to July 7, 1941, both days inclusive. Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Secretaries' office not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THE CHINA ENGINEERS, LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, June 14, 1941. 13287

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong)

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Third and Final Distribution of Surplus Assets amounting to one Dollar (local currency) for each share in the Company has been declared by the undersigned and the same may be received at the offices of Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, July 7, 1941, or on any subsequent business day between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

Shareholders are advised that individual Notices of the above Distribution will be sent to them in due course and that these forms of Notice, duly signed by them in respect of "Receipt" and where necessary "Authority for Delivery", together with their Liquidators Certificates for shares in the Company, must be produced to the undersigned when applying for payment of the Distribution.

F. N. MATTHEWS, F.C.A.,
E. F. HARDMAN, C.A.,
Liquidators

Shanghai, June 30, 1941. 10007

CENTRAL PROPERTIES, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a Special Interim Dividend for the year ending December 31, 1941, of Three Dollars ($3.-) local currency, per share, being part of the profit derived from the sale of the remaining property owned outright by the Company, to be paid to shareholders on record on Wednesday, July 16, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from July 9 to July 15, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. ETHERINGTON,
Secretary.

June 27, 1941. 13650

Model Dairy for Model Milk
"As standard as sterling silver"
Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products
8 TIPENG ROAD. TELEPHONE 21997 10061

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225 10062

THE FATALIST,
after all, is merely a pilgrim on the path of least resistance. There is always someone in hospital who wishes he had taken out an Accident & Disease Policy.
C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

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for refrigeration
COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best
ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
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MODERN EQUIPMENT plus COURTEOUS SERVICE
at our two Service Stations:
MARK L. MOODY
Fed, Inc., U.S.A.
410 Rue Bourgeat Telephone 72200
640 Avenue Foch Telephone 30118
After We Sell—WE SERVE

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT MIJN-BOSCH-EN LANDBOUWEXPLOITATIE IN LANGKAT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the offices of Notary Tj. DIJKSTRA in Medan, State of Deli, East Coast Sumatra, on Tuesday, August 5, 1941, at 10 a.m.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, June 26, 1941.

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT 10047

F. RODRIGUES
(Established in 1916)
71 Rua da Praia Grande, Macao
representing various leading firms in Hongkong and Portugal,
OFFERS TO BECOME AGENT FOR ANY SHIPPING COMPANY
desiring to run steamers between Macao and Shanghai. Cable address: Rodrigues.

"IN A WORLD WHERE ENGLAND IS FINISHED AND DEAD I DO NOT WISH TO LIVE."
So wrote the American Alice Duer Miller.
WHAT ENGLAND MEANS TO YOU IS MEASURED BY YOUR SACRIFICE ON HER BEHALF.
THE CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND
(Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.)

AISHI DENTAL OFFICE
DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. M. YAGATA
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)
50 Kiukiang Road,
Mitsui Bank Building, 1st Floor
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telephone 14273 10017

Leaving China?
Some of our readers are going to a new country; many of them are returning to their homeland — in either case they will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD
The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and is mailed to foreign countries every Wednesday.
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853 Loh Ka Pang Road, Works (02) 7679
Nantao, Shanghai. Tel: Office 14653 10078

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich +8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	July 5 18.00	July 5 21.00	July 6 4.00	July 6 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.58	29.59	29.54	29.59
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.07	—0.06	—0.05	—0.03
at 32 F. „ 12 hrs.)	—0.04	—0.03	—0.04	0.00
Wind (direction)	SSW	SSW	SW	SW
„ (miles per hour)	19.9	21.3	9.7	7.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	91.2°	89.2°	86.0°	84.1°
Dew Point	69	67	64	63
Humidity (0 to 10)	6	5	6	7
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report July 5	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.61	—0.04	29.63
Temperature: min. 77.9° max. 94.5°	86.2°	+0.2°	78.6°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.45	—	23.63

Time and Tide	7/7	8/7	9/7	10/7	11/7	12/7	13/7
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.58
Sun sets at Shanghai	19.02	19.02	19.02	19.01	19.01	19.01	19.01
Moon rises at Shanghai	17.31	18.19	19.13	20.02	20.45	21.25	22.01
Moon sets at Shanghai	3.16	4.12	5.14	6.15	7.17	8.10	9.14
Flood makes Shai. (day)	9.00	9.51	10.35	11.18	11.50	12.20	13.02
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	13.30	14.10	15.05	15.00	17.02	18.00	6.19
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	10.39	11.31	12.16	12.45	13.38	14.30	15.12
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.37	—	11.40	11.80	11.90	11.70	11.10

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 5th:—Low and unsteady pressure over China. The typhoon is nearing the Hongkong Coast north-westward. South-easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy, hot and fine weather.

State on the morning of the 6th:—Cloudy and hot weather. South-easterly breezes. Low and falling pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, July 7.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton ...x	9.30	10.00
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin .. x	9.30	10.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Manila and Indo-China ...	15.30	16.00
Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific Ax	17.00	19.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00

TUESDAY, July 8.

Australia New Zealand Hongkong and Canton..	*20.00	8.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., close at 16.00 on 7th.

X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails, may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore on July 9, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Saigon on July 7, at 3.30 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

I. C. Milk Fund

Jaeger, Franz	$80
Petranker, Paul	100
Schale, Gerhard	10
Rosenzweig, Theodor	5
Maehrischel, Leopold	5
Willinger, Wilhelm	10

IN MEMORY OF EUGEN ENGELUND

Rofalsky, Dorothy	$10

S'hai Heb. Rel. Soc. and Shelter House

IN MEMORY OF MRS. R. VON BUREN

Levy, Mr/Mrs. S. W. and family ..	$20
Graham, Mrs. L. S. and Kooyman, Mrs. R.	10

Portuguese Benevolent Society

Mr/Mrs. L. A. M. Ozorio	$10
Nestle's Milk Product	20
Whiteaway friends	14
A. A. de Britto	10
G. Marques .....5 Mrs. A. Costa ..5	
Marcus Carion ..5 Mrs. D. Santos ..5	

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward	$2,285,054

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Certain British members of the staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.	1,200
Members of the Country Club	914
Malcolm & Co., Ltd.	80
Beynon,Mr/Mrs.O.G.R.	20
Some of the Staff of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	399
Clarke,Mr/Mrs.G.E.	10
Watling,Miss M.K.B.	20
Two White Russian Friends	70
Members of the Staff of the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd.	300
Millar,Mr/Mrs.J.F.	20
Walton,Mr/Mrs.H.	20
Foreign members of the local staff of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	70
Talbot,Mrs.Emily	200
Harmon,Mr/Mrs.F.H.B.	30
Turnbull,Norman	50
Adlington,Mr/Mrs.A.V.	10
Allan,Miss Winifred	30
Barber,Mr/Mrs.John	20
Bartley,Major H.S.	25
Billon,Mr/Mrs.V.A.	50
Bloomfield,Miss E.A.	10
Cassidy,Miss B.E.	30
Chalmers,Miss Lesley	10
Cook,Mr/Mrs.W.G.	10
Corner,Leonard	50
Dollie/John	20
Danson,Miss Elsie	20
Darroch,Miss J.R.	50
Dunstan,Miss M.C.	10
Fisher,Mr/Mrs.L.E.	50
Fiemons,Mr/Mrs.S.	50
Mr/Mrs.J.J.G./Joan	15
Grondahl,Mr/Mrs.A.K.	30
Harris,Miss F.T.	30
Harris,Mr/Mrs.H.E.	100
Helm,Mr/Mrs.W.H.	20
Henderson,Mr/Mrs.J.C.R.Wells-Hillman,Stanley E.G.	25
Jacobs,Mr/Mrs.N.S.	25
	20

Acknowledgments

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Large,Mrs.G.C.	$50		
David/John	5		
Matthews,Rev.P.C.	50		
Maureen,Hugh/Gordon	30		
Mills,Mr/Mrs.S.G.	50		
Model Dairy Farm	25		
Paulsen/Bayes-Davy	100		
Pilcher,Mr/Mrs.H.W.	50		
Porter,Mr/Mrs.C.W.	100		
Raworth,Mr/Mrs.A.B.	325		
Roberts,Miss Alma B.	10		
Mr/Mrs.J.T.S.	20		
Ward-Smith,Mr/Mrs.W.D.	20		
Sowerby,Mr/Mrs.A. de C.	50		
Spray,Mr/Mrs.F.	30		
Strutt,Mr/Mrs.G.E.	25		
Thomas,Mr/Mrs.R.A.	25		
Walker,Mr/Mrs.T.H.	35		
Mr/Mrs.E.E.W.	25		
Welch,Mr/Mrs.F.G.	20		
White & Company	500		
White, White & Co.	500		
Winkinson,Mr/Mrs.A.B.	25		
Woodhouse,Mr/Mrs.B.R.	60		
Mohideen Bros. .50		Mayne,G.E.O.	..100
Patsy 10		J.M.C.	20
Scott,Miss I.B. ..20		McIlwain.W.	100
Scott,Miss M.G. .10		D.M.	200
Shaw,P.H. 5		McLorn,Mrs.E.	..20
Abraham,J.H. ..20		Meyer,H.A.	50
Adamson,A.S. ..100		Tintack	30
Bluenose 25		Moore,Harry	20
Artlett,W.A. 20		Morgan,J.E.	100
Mr/Mrs.E.A.A. ..35		Anonymous	15
Tim 50		Nash,A.C.R.	10
E.F.B. 25		Newcomb,A.S.	..40
Anonymous 10		N.E.K.	50
Blair,A.B. 10		H.F.N.	5
Blake,Miss E.M. 50		C.C.N.	25
Blake,R.H. 20		O'Halloran,M.	..20
Bloom,G.C. 10		O'Kane,J.C.	50
B. & D. 10		Openshaw,A.D.	..50
D.B. 20		R.H.O.	75
Box,R.H. 25		P.	10
Bridger,H.L. 10		Palfreeman,D.C.	..20
Brockett,Mrs.J. ..5		E.P.	30
Brockett,J.A. 10		Parker,A.H.	10
E.M.B. 25		K.B.P.	20
Buck,A.W. 25		Parr,A.	20
Anonymous 100		Anonymous	10
Carlsen,A.E. 50		Pedder,N.	15
Clarke,V.F. 25		Penfold,F.G.	20
W.C.G.C. 30		Perry,S.M.	25
Coates,L.V. 10		D.P.	10
R.B.C. 10		J.V.P.	100
A.V.C. 10		Puddle,H.G.	...100
I.C. 10		N.P.	50
F.S.C. 75		Pyle,J.H.	30
F.R.D. 200		Raeburn,D.J.	..25
J. D. 25		Rafen,Mrs.M.F.	..5
Davis,E.G. 30		Anonymous	40
Day,Luther G. ..10		D.R.	30
Denham,L. 100		Rayden,F.	30
R.V.D. 20		Rayment,P.	20
Dobson,H.R. 25		H.G.R.	20
Doddridge,Wm.J. 20		Reed,W.A.	50
Doodha,N.B. 20		Renacre,Pauline	20
Mr/Mrs.J.O.D. ..50		D.R.	100
Dudley,R. 10		I.R.	20
R.S.D. 25		Rodda,A.	10
Edgar,Dr.J. 250		Anonymous	5
T.O.E. 10		Anonymous	50
Anonymous 10		Rogers,J.T.	25
T.J.E. 20		D.M.R.	25
E.B.F. 10		F.R.	60
Feasey,S.E. 25		R.S.R.	30
Anonymous 20		Rothe,K.	50
Fisher,Peter 25		Rouse,Rolla	50
Fletcher,J.L. 20		Anonymous	25
Forrest,F.J. 15		Anonymous	100
Foster,H.E. 50		R.S.	100
Anonymous 25		D.B.S.	25
Fretwell,V.V.W. .30		Searle,J.H.	10
Anonymous 150		Seddon,A.E.	25
Thomas Henry ..20		Sharman,V.	20
Hargreaves,W. ..30		Sharp,R.H.	300
Harling,H.R. 100		Sim,W.B.	30
Hay,James 100		Souter,W.D.	30
Heley,S.V. 15		Stokes,F.K.G.	...25
Herz,Dr.E. 10		Stormes,G.B.	...25
E.M.H. 20		Anonymous	40
Hollywood,G. ...25		Thomas,H.H.	50
Anonymous 30		Talbot,G.	20
Jones,R.A. 150		H.T.	50
J.H.J. 100		Anonymous	10
D.J.K. 50		Tnoh Feng Chye	.10
A.D.K. 10		A.E.T.	50
Anonymous 20		Leefelle	10
J.A.S.K. 50		Waller,G.	5
Anonymous 100		T.W.	50
Lingard,A. 10		Warner,W.	60
M.L. 100		Rossweir	20
Anonymous 100		Webb,J.V.	150
Longhurst,C.D. 100		White,A.V.	200
Mass,N.N. 100		Wills,G.M.	10
Anonymous 150		Shadow	5
Anonymous 100		O.C.	25
Maclean,C. 100		W.W.G.H.	20
Mann,G.H. 50		Anonymous	50
Martin,H. 10		Yorke,B.L.	20
Anonymous 20		Stewamabs	15

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Gutierrez,Miss A.A.M.	30		
Cymru Am Byth	100		
Williams,Mr/Mrs.S.J.	50		
Shelton,Mr/Mrs.E.	30		
Faulkner,J.H.R. 100		H.M.	300

DONATIONS

Cathedral Girls' School War Savings Box	125
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	367
Leewer dot als Sklav	500
Proceeds of an entertainment given by the Cathedral School for Boys	1,978
Radio Station XCDN	50
Proceeds of Raffle—Mrs. E. C. Spence	10,000
W.H.S. present from S.N.Z.	20
Brown,Rev/Mrs.M.	100
Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	750
Form III Cathedral School	20
Vella, Joseph	200
Patsy & Helga's Little Bazaar	25
From Anglo-Irishman	100
Maitland,Mr/Mrs.H.	1,000
British Residents' Association half proceeds of Mounted Gymkhana held on Empire Day	11,500
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	1,575
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Greetings Cards	12
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Jigsaw Puzzles	50
Viccajee & Co., Ltd.—F.	250
Viccajee,Rutton	100
Rowe,Mr/Mrs.H.J. and son, Albert William	200
Monday Mahjongg Foursome	48
American & Far Eastern Trading Co.	200
Boyd,Mr/Mrs.L.C.	173
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	150
Miss M. Cohen a lost bet to Mr. H. Connelly	10
Letchford,Mrs.E.	20
Ault/Wiborg Co. (Far East)	500
Ward,A.Kendal .50	Nathan,M.J.	200
Griffin,C. 100	Lakha Singh	20
Anonymous 200	Plattner,R.	100
Dunkley,G.S. 75	M.G.J.	25
Moalem,Mrs.G. ..10	Viccajee,B.R.	...25
Toeg,I.A. 150	Anonymous R	.150
Duty 5	Anonymous P	.250
Fawcett,Miss E. 30	Hawes,J.P.	25
Callie,John L. ..100	J.R.	60
A.V.B. 50	Kale,Mrs.Grace	.25
Vitenson,Mrs.S. 10	Lill	3
H.A. 25	Frondorf,U.G.	.100
Brianover,L.M. ..10	Master Bonanza	..8
Gromyco,V.I. ...10		

IN MEMORY OF MRS. LILIAN TAYLER

White,Mr/Mrs.H.A.	10
O'Kane,Mrs.J.C.	20
Trueman,Mrs.A.E.	20
Wagstaff,Mr/Mrs.W.W.	20
Turnbull,Mr/Mrs.E.W.	20
Ginter,Mrs.V. and Miss L	15
Read,H.H.	50
Fraser,Mrs.L.M.	30
Large,Mr/Mrs.G.C.	50
Griffin,Mr/Mrs.R.F.	25

IN MEMORY OF LIEUT.-COMDR. W. A. ELLIOTT, R.N.

Hemingway,Mr/Mrs.E.	100
Friends in the Asiatic Petroleum Co.	1,510

IN MEMORY OF SONNIE FABIAN

Quayle,Jean	5
INTEREST for half year ending June 30, 1941, at 1 per cent.	50
	$2,333,278

STERLING
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Certain British members of the Staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	13
Faker,Mrs.E.C.Palmer	1
Bowder,C.B.E.,V.G.	4
Knight,T.S. .....5 Booth,E.S.	1

HALF-YEARLY

Exmespotsigs	5
INTEREST for half year ending June 30, 1941 at 1 per cent.	7
	£33,017

In our Corsetry Department we are now displaying
NOVELTIES FOR 1941
"REGAL" — "FORMFIT"
Cellular net girdles, Cellular net once overs, Elastic net pantie girdles, Brassieres and suspender belts.
(Cool fitting room at your disposal)
CALL IN TO-DAY
AT WHITEAWAY'S

MS. ASAMA MARU
The above vessel is due at Wayside wharf on Thursday, July 10, and will be despatched the same evening for Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles via Japan ports.
Passengers with provisional reservations are kindly requested to confirm same before 5 p.m., July 7.
N. Y. K. LINE.
31 The Bund Telephone 12842

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, Chinese lady-secretary wanted by export firm. Must have an excellent knowledge of English. State full references. Apply to Post Office Box 1554. -287

WANTED by foreign ship supply house, energetic foreign salesman to solicit orders from visiting ocean and coastal vessels. Please apply in own handwriting with copies of references, stating experience, qualifications, age and nationality. Seafaring experience, preferably as captain or ship's officer desirable but not essential. Must be neat and presentable. Moderate salary plus liberal commission. Apply Box 170, NCDN. 10121

WANTED, an expert beauty operator, capable of managing a beauty parlor. Reply Box 155, NCDN. -288

WANTED immediately a competent foreign female secretary. Must be proficient in stenography and have an excellent knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting stating age, experience, nationality, married or single, enclosing copies of testimonials to Box 110, NCDN. 10091

Business Opportunities

CHINESE export/import firm with first-class local connections/resources will consider co-operation or partnership with foreign concern. Box 103. NCDN. -209

Miscellaneous

WAI Tung Bank 惠通銀號 Money exchange. Reasonable rates. 131/A Avenue Edward VII. Telephone 85187, 84725. -8584

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1934 Ford four cylinders sedan, US$420. 1928 Austin touring, US$100. All in good condition. Cars can be seen 1729 Avenue Road. Telephone 62328. -319

FOR SALE. 1940 Ford de luxe automatic convertible club coupe, real leather lined, perfect condition, with inlaid radio and all facilities. Price demanded US$1,550. Apply either to Box 106, NCDN, or telephone 13080, ask for Mr. Joseph. -210

1939 Buick four door sedan US$1,425. Telephone 83317, Mr. Rosenblum, 365 Avenue Foch. -328

MORRIS Cowley saloon, 1933, for sale. Owner driven. Economical, US$325 or near offer. Apply Box 179, NCDN. -329

WILL buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70159, Triangle Motors. -8572

1935 De Luxe Chevrolet Coupe, black. First-class condition. US$500. Reply